The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,877.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town*.....Rs.	52 0
——— including postage..... ,,	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... ,,	28 0
——— including postage ..... ,,	38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... ,,	16 0
——— including postage ..... ,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... ,,	6 0
——— including postage..... ,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... ,,	0 4
Back Numbers ..... ,,	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

First insertion.....Rs.	3 0
Second Ditto ..... ,,	2 8
Third Ditto ..... ,,	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... ,,	0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

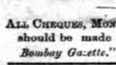
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 25th February, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 tons, and 400 H. P.), Capt. G. J. Wilkinson, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples,, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

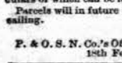
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 18th February 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2-d March, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co. have established a regular service between GENOA and BOMBAY, by a monthly line of steamers (via the Suez Canal), leaving

GENOA	BOMBAY
on the 24th,	on the 1st

and calling at the following intermediate stations, viz :—

On the Outward voyage at Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Port Said, Suez, and Aden ; on the Homeward voyage at the undermentioned ports.

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£8
Suez	22	15	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wine at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children 3 to 8 above 10 years, half fare.

Independent of this (Indian) line, the Company run Mail Steamers, under contract with the Italian Government, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of each month, from ALEXANDRIA to GENOA, touching likewise at Messini, Naples, and Leghorn.

Passengers by this Company's Steamers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the above named ports, and may resume it at pleasure by any of the Company's vessels.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the undermentioned Steamers are fixed to leave Bombay as follows :—

ARABIA, on WEDNESDAY,	1st of March.
PERSIA, on SATURDAY,	1st of April.
INDIA, on MONDAY,	1st of May.

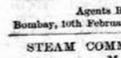
The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 10th February 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.



THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. KURRACHEE will be despatched on TUESDAY the 21st February, at 4 P.M., for Cochin, calling as under.

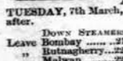
Another Steamer will be despatched on TUESDAY, 7th March, and every TUESDAY fortnight thereafter.

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	21st Feb.	Leave Cochin	27th Feb.
,, Ratnagherry	22nd ,,	,, Beypore	28th ,,
,, Malwan	22nd ,,	,, Calicut	28th ,,
,, Vingorla	22nd ,,	,, Tellicherry	2nd Mar.
,, Goa	23rd ,,	,, Cannanore	2nd ,,
,, Carwar	23rd ,,	,, Mangalore	1st Mar.
,, Coompta	23rd ,,	,, Carwar	2nd ,,
,, Mangalore	24th ,,	,, Goa	2nd ,,
,, Cannanore	25th ,,	,, Vingorla	3rd ,,
,, Tellicherry	25th ,,	,, Malwan	3rd ,,
,, Calicut	27th ,,	,, Ratnagherry	4th ,,
,, Beypore	28th ,,	,, Arrive Bombay	4th ,,
Arrive Cochin	28th ,,		

For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

(TO FOLLOW THE NELSON.)



THE A 1 Iron Clipper Ship VARUNA, 1,348 tons register, John C. Clare, Commander.

This Vessel is daily expected, having left Galle on 9th instant and will meet with quick despatch.—For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 17th February 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY OF CASHMERE, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch boats to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

WE beg to notify the arrival of the Steamship GANGES from Liverpool. Consignees are requested to SEND their DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the bunders.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th February 1871.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 3rd and 17th February, and 3rd and 17th March 1871.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th February, and 10th and 24th March 1871.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd and 17th February, and 3rd, 17th, and 31st March 1871.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 3rd February and 3rd and 31st March 1871.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 3rd March, and 14th April 1871.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 7th and 21st February, and 7th and 21st March 1871.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 14th and 28th February, and 14th and 28th March 1871.

For KURRACHEE, 6th, 13th, 20th and 27th February, and 6th, 13th, 20th, and 27th March 1871.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 6th and 20th February, and 6th and 20th March 1871.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 25th February, and 25th March 1871.

Managing Agents	Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay	Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
,, Madras	Messrs. BINNY & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

	1st Class. 2nd Class.		1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 140 Rs. 109	To ROME	Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8
,, VENICE	Rs. 138 Rs. 108	,, MUNICH	Rs. 206 Rs. 153-0

For rates to other towns apply to STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 11th January 1871. Agents.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(HARRISON'S LINE.)

THE magnificent Mail Steam Ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, 1,321 tons Register, (built expressly for carrying Mails and Passengers for the London, Belgium and Brazil Royal Mail Company), to sail about 5th March. Can take fifty first, and thirty second-class Passengers.

Parties intending to proceed Home are requested to inspect the accommodation, which is of an unusually superior description.—Apply to WALLACE & Co.

N.B.—On the outward passage the CITY OF BRUSSELS ran from London to Port Said in 12 days, including stoppages.

Bombay, 14th February 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed List ; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ ditto Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ditto Li en Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ditto Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
½ ditto Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ditto Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ditto Colored Handkerchiefs	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ditto White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a full-toned English Rosewood seven octave Drawing-room Grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a first-class English-built remarkably light Miniature Barouche by E. Kesterton, an English-built light Spring Buggy, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of handsome well-matched Chesnut and Grey Arab Horses, Gustave Doré's Illustrated Works, Bible, Atlas, Paradise Lost, Vivien Guinivere, Plants, &c., at Cum alla Hill.

On MONDAY, the 13th, and TUESDAY, the 14th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Dr. Sylvester, changing residence, to No. 95, Malabar Hill.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 8 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain-ware, a first-class Knglish Mahogany Grand Square Piano by C. H. Shroder, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residences, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porce ainware, Piano, &c., the property of H. M. Do. A. Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Stock-in-Trade, Shop Furniture, &c., at No. 11, Bonamum Street, Fort.

BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable Stock-in-Trade, Shop Furniture, &c., of Dossa Allrukhia & Co., changing to No. 26 Bellasis Road, Byculla, the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Plated-ware, such as Cruet Stands, sets of Spoons and Forks in mahogany cases, best Table Cutlery, sets of Britannia Metal Dish Covers, Glass Carbon Filters of sizes, Lamps for Shop, Mahogany Looking and Toilet Glasses, Gentlemen's Tool Chests, Tucker's Bronze double and single Reading Lamps, painted Bird Cages, Iron Travelling Bedsteads, Tucker's Wall Lamps, first-rate Engravings, Wire Gauze Meat Safes of sizes, Buggy Lamps, and various other Articles.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porce lainware, a handsome English-built Circular Glass-fronted Miniature Brougham, by McNaught and Smith, a pair of fast-trotting Silver Grey Arab Horses, a handsome English-built self-driving Phaeton, a Bay Arab Brougham Horse, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Major T. H. Turner, Military Paymaster.

No Catalogues, but the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 21st February 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, and Odessa Railway Company have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY, and take Cargo to Odessa, Trieste, Genoa, Marseilles, and all other Continental Ports, as well as to London and Liverpool.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship NACHIMOFF, 800 Horse Power, 2,210 Tons, Captain Gherke, will be despatched from here on or about the 1st of April.

Particulars for he Passenger Service will be published hereafter. For Freight apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co., Agents,

Russian Steam Navigation, Trading, & Odessa Railway Company.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The undersigned has been appointed by the Board of Directors of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company SOLE MANAGER of their AGENCY at BOMBAY, which will henceforth be conducted as a separate Establishment.

A. C. GUMPERT.

Bombay, 20th February 1871.

THE undersigned, recently a COMMANDER in the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company's Service, having returned from a visit to England, undertaken for the purpose of perfecting his knowledge as a MARINE SURVEYOR, is now, from the unexceptionable opportunities afforded him, in a position to undertake all the duties of the Professi n.

W. McCULLOCH.

With reference to the above, we have THIS DAY added to our Business that of MARINE SURVEYORS.

McCULLOCH, BROWN, & Co.

Bombay, 20th February 1871.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE, and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PRABHOO ANUNDRAO VINAYEK, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, hath contracted to SELL to VIAS MOWJEE JAIRAM the undermentioned LANDED PROPERTIES, situate at Grand Portuguese Church Lane, outside the Fort, near Bhooleshwur, free from incumbrances. All persons having claims on them, or any of them, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing, to me at my Office, No. 2, Meadow Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims.—Dated this 20th day of February 1871.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Purchaser's Solicitor.

All that piece or parcel of LAND or VACANT GROUND known as Sonder Nillaye's Oart, with the messuages, tenements, buildings, stable, and huts standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Grand Portuguese Church Lane, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh ur, bounded on or towards the east by the compound wall of the Grand Portuguese Church, on or towards the west partly by the dwelling-house of the said Anundrao Vinayek, and partly by the newly built chawl or range of buildings of the said Mowjee Jairam and also by the passage leading to the north partly by the cart of Hurgrowun Girdhur Dessai and partly by the compound wall of the Grand Portuguese Church, and on or towards the so ith by the passage of the said Sonder Nillaje's cart, which said building or stable is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 198 and are respectively in the occupation of the said Anundrao Vinayek and his tenants, and which said land stable and shed face the said Grand Portuguese Church Street on the east side thereof.

BASS & Co.'s BEER IN WOOD, LAST OCTOBER'S BREW.

SHIPMENTS of the above BEER have just been received, and are now ready for delivery. Messes and other up-country Constituents can be regularly supplied with their yearly requirements, in convenient quantities, at stated periods.

Liberal terms to Dealers and other large Consumers.

Apply to LYON & Co.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, COLOURS, AND AETHERICAL OILS.—A MERCHANT at HAMBURG, established several years, with best references and knowing well the above-named articles and the principal Consumers, is desirous to obtain AGENCIES for well-established and first-rate Houses. Apply Sub W., No. 145, to Ms. RUDOLF MOSSE, Advertising Agency, Hamburg.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.

AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.

CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING,

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Patterns has been prepared and a Stock of elaborate Castings kept ready for immediate shipment.

Full particulars or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co., THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER and COMPANY (Limited) receive by every Mail large accessions to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most ELEGANT NOVELTIES, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first-class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favourably known.

BRACELETS.

Of worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard, and Victoria.

CHARMS.

For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.

Small, neat plain Gold, or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.

Plain bright or dead Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled or Mourning : for attachment to Necklet or Watch Chain : to take one, two, or four Portraits.

NECKLETS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

NECK CHAINS.

For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES.

Spiral, Spring, and Telescope ; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted or Engraved.

RINGS.

Ladies'	Gentlemen's
Diamond.	Diamond.
Guard.	Signet.
Jewelled Guard.	Scarf.
Wedding.	Scarf Slide.

SCARF PINS.

Worked Gold Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.

Plain or Chased Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH, AND EAR-RINGS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.

Plain Gold, or handsomely Chased.

DEMI SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.

Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual large variety of small sundry Jewellery.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 149, Dongree Colee Street, on SATURDAY the 11th proximo, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1870.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint an Auditor for the current year, and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to 11th proximo (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,

NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 149, Dongree Colee Street, Bombay, 20th February 1871.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL of the BULWARKS, MASTS, YARDS, SAILS, &c., of H. M. S. ——.

The Tenderer to state the time he will take in doing the work.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

CAPTAIN JARVIS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NAWAJBAEE, Widow and Administratrix of HORMUSJEE RUSTOMJEE POONAWALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, has CONTRACTED to SELL all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, together with the Messuage, Tenements or Dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Bazaar Gate Street, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, in the Town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 215 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 619, and in the books of the Collector of House and Assessment under No. 126, and bounded on the north by the house of Muncherjee Framjee Doctor, on the sou h by a house belonging to the Bombay Bank, on the east by the house of Hormusjee Cowerjee, and on the west by the Bazaar Gate Street aforesaid, and which said premises were formerly occupied by the said Hawajbaee Postonjee, and are now occupied by the said Nawajbaee, Widow, and others. All persons having any Claim on the aforesaid property, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are required to make the same known, in writing, to Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, at their Office, No. 16 Apollo Street, in the Fort, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such Claim, and the same, if there be any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 20th day of February 1871.

SHAPURJEE AND THAKURDAS, Attorneys for the Purchaser.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

	Rs. a.	
BADHAM'S Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0	
BADHAM'S ,, Silk and Wool.....	9 8	
BADHAM'S ,, Indian Shirt	7 0	
BADHAM'S ,, French Colored Shirts ..	6 0	per doz.
BADHAM'S ,, White Shirts.....	60 0	,,
BADHAM'S ,, Overland Suits	35 0	,,
BADHAM'S ,, Travelling Suits	35 0	,,
BADHAM'S ,, Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0	,,
BADHAM'S ,, All Wool Sleeping Suits..	18 0	,,
BADHAM'S ,, Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0	,,
BADHAM'S ,, Serge Suits	40 0	,,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By appointment

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

GEO. NICOLL & Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, Meadow Street, Bombay,

1, East Street, Poona.

BEG to inform their Constituents and the Public generally, they have THIS DAY commenced Business as SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, and have received a supply of double and single Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, and all other necessaries required in the Saddlery Line.

Having secured the services of a Foreman Saddler from one of the first Houses in London, they are prepared to execute all Orders with which they may be favoured, carefully and promptly.

ROWLAND AND Co., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 8 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL. WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved the Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen ; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.

Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufactories by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford

NOTICES.

THE RACING STUD of Mr. FIELD, consisting of the following HORSES, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on the 9th March 1871, if not previously disposed of by Private Sale :—

B.A.H. SUNBEAM
B.A.H. THE EARL
B.A.H. ZILZILLA
C.A.H. GIRAFFE
G.A.H. ROYAL DUKE } Maidens of last Season, and have given first-rate trials.
C.A.H. DUNDEE
B.A.H. BURGUNDY
G.A.G. DEFICIT
B.Aus.M. OCTAVIA
B.Aus.M. PAULINE
C.Aus.H. THE RED PRINCE (late "Satellite"), 3 years old, by Premier out of Edith, an imported thorough-bred English mare ; selected for Mr. Field, and landed in India 15th August 1870.

Also, at the same time and place, the following MAIDENS (if not previously disposed of) selected for Mr. Field by Mr. Ali Abdoola :—

B.A.H. UHLAN
G.A.H. PARIS
G.A.H. ELSASS
B.A.H. LORRAINE
B.A.H. VOLCANO
B.A.H. ANARCHY (own brother to Achar, the winner of Calcutta Derby, 1869).
B.A.H. DESTRUCTION
G.A.H. THE LAST MAN
B.A.G. TWILIGHT
C.A.C. DARKNESS.

The above are the best Horses landed this Season in Bombay, and most of them will turn out first-class Racers. Those that arrived early and in good condition have been in training for three months, and will have been tried before the date of Auction Sale.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the GOMRAWUTTEE STATE RAILWAY will be OPENED for GOODS and PASSENGER TRAFFIC on FRIDAY the 17th instant, and will be worked by this Company after that date.

Rates and Fares and all information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th February 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TAPTEE NEW VIADUCT.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Agent to the Company, Elphinstone Circ e, Bombay, for the ERECTION of the TAPTEE NEW VIADUCT, near Bhosawul, up to noon of the 21st February 1871.

Drawings can be inspected, and printed Specification and Form of Tender obtained, at the Chief Engineer's Office, Fort, Bombay, on payment of the sum of Ten Rupees.

HENRY P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Bombay, 6th February 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIP'S in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

In the matter of the TRUST ESTATE of PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF.

ALL CREDITORS of PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF are hereby required on or before the FIRST day of MARCH next, to attend at the Trustee's Office, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and prove their Claims against the Estate and receive the Dividend already declared. In default of compliance with the Notice on or before the said date, the Trustee will immediately thereafter proceed to close the Accounts of the Estate, and make a Final Distribution of Assets amongst those Creditors who have proved their Claims and received the Dividend already declared.

G. R. WILSON, Sole Trustee of the Estate of Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff.

6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st January 1871.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H.M.'s Dockyard, on THURSDAY the 23rd instant, the HULL of H. M.'s Steam tug H., without Engines and boilers, of 238 Tons, measurement 133 feet 6 inches long, 19 feet 6 inches beam, and 5 feet 3 inches deep, as she stands on the dock.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Tug will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be paid down at the time of sale, and the remainder in full within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited and the Tug resold for the benefit of the State.

Also, an old Boiler without tubes belonging to the Telegraph Vessel Amherwitch, and a quantity of Coal Dust and Coke Dust. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieutenant, late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th February 1 71.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—LAND CARGOES with despatch at MODERATE RATES ; Bond or deliver Goods on Board, or clear from Custom House and deliver at Warehouses. Likewise Despatch Packages to any part of the world. For particulars apply to

F. MOOLJEE & Co., Care of Messrs. Mooljee Thackersey & Co., Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—A DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of Rs. 75 per SHARE will be MADE to the Registered Shareholders on the production of Share Certificates on and after FRIDAY next the 4th instant.

J. G. SMITH, For Self and Co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 2nd November 1870.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the power conferred upon them by a Special Resolution of the Shareholders, passed on the 15th August 1870, and duly confirmed, do hereby MAKE a CALL of SEVENTY-FIVE RUPEES per share, and do hereby appoint and direct that Shareholders on the Calcutta Register do pay the sum of Rs. 50, as a first instalment of the said Call, into the National Bank of India, Limited, at Calcutta, on or before the 28th proximo, and that Shareholders on the Bombay Register do pay the like amount, into the same Bank, at Bombay, on or before the same day.

The undersigned will, when the amount of certain liabilities of the Company, at present unadjusted, shall have been ascertained, issue a further notice, stating what further instalment or instalments (if any) out of the balance of Rs. 25 per Share will be required to meet such liabilities, and fixing the time and place for the payment of such instalment or instalments.

On the presentation of the Bank receipts at the Registered Offices of the Company in Calcutta and Bombay, respectively, an acknowledgement of the payment of the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull. Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. c.			
100,00	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	98
22,500	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,375
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	602½
15,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	161½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par.
6,000	375	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 al.
40,000	200	all	bill	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
8,000	150	all		Frore Land & Pier Co. Ld	152
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	970
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20 316.3.0		p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20 109.1.9		do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£ 13.10.2		do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18 196.5.1		do.	Do. New Shares	200

CALCUTTA.—17TH FEBRUARY, 1871.

THE following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents, at Rs 97-14 to 98, or 2-2 to 2 discount, and small sums, at Rs 98 to 98-2, or 2 to 1-14 discount.

5 per cents at Rs. 106-10.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures of 1870, a small amount, at Rs 109-12.

In shares—

Godavy Cotton Mills Co.'s shares, at Rs. 213.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares, at Rs 340, Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares several lots, yesterday and o-day, at Rs 48 and 49.

Jute Canning Land Investment, &c., Co., in Liquidation, shares with blank transfer deeds, at Rs 235 and Rs 235½.

Eastern Cachar Tea Co.'s shares, at Rs 92.

Allahabad Bank.—A very satisfactory report for the half-year, ending 31st December 1870, was unanimously adopted at the Shareholders' Meeting on the 11th instant, and dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum declared. The reserve fund has been increased to Rs 15,032-8-11.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 20.

Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Deolalee.

Hennell, Ensign, 36th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Rawul Pindee.

Kirkham, Quartermaster 22nd Brig. R. A., on medical certificate, from Meean Meer.

MacMahon, Brig.-General, 36th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Sealkote.

MacMahon, Ensign, 55th Regiment, on duty, from Chuckrata.

Becher, Lieutenant-Colonel, 8th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

Briggs, Lieut.-Col., 6th Regiment, on leave, from Ahmedaba².

Rudleston, Lieutenant, 104th Fusiliers, on medical certificate, from ——.

MacAndrew, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Lucknow.

Buchanan, Colonel, 4th Light Cavalry, on leave, from England.

Cartwright, Lieutenant, 83rd Foot, on leave, from Poona.

Simpson, Assistant Surgeon, Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.

Cruickshank, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, from Surat.

Lukin, Colonel, Madras Native Infantry, from furlough, from England.

Christie, Captain, General List, on medical certificate, from Kolapore.

Morgan, Ensign, 11th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Morar.

Hastings, Colonel Royal Artillery, on leave, from Momedabad.

Straker, Surgeon, Sappers and Miners, on leave, from Kirkee

Thom, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service, on duty, from Surat.

Bayley, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from medical certificate, from England.

Balmer, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Hicks, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 20.

Battye, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Macdonald, Lieutenant, the Royal Regiment, on duty, to Deolalee

Westropp, Captain, 106th Regiment L. I., on duty, to Jhansi.

Chambers, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to Europe.

Mellise, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Miller, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England

Browne, Major, Royal Engineers, on leave, to England.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH FEBRUARY.

London...	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 8s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton / Coffee	No ship loading	
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 12s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 75 to 90 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 2 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Palm Tree	Cooper	Newcastle, Dec. 6.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Goa, Feb. 15.
	Arabia (s)	Crocco	Genoa, Jan. 27.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Lord Clyde (s)	Kingcome	Cutch.
	Penang (s)	Smart	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Apis (s)	Calvi	Trieste and Venice.
	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :

Ship Girvan, Oman, to Cochin.
Ship Legion of Honor, Williams, to Akyab.
Ship Mariotta, Evans, to Akyab.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Arabia, to Genoa, &c.
Steamer Behar, to China, &c.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
18	Waisgnit	Mather	Mauritius, Jan. 2.
17	Evening Star	Watson	Bombay, Jan. 5.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.		
15	Burmah (s)	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.		
15	Punjaub (s)	Bombay.
16	Burlington	Coconada.
	Burmah (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH FEBRUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Connemara, 5 barrels pork, Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co.

Ganges, 100 cases pale ale, Ritchie, Pollexfen & Co. ; 12 cases sherry, Lawrence & Co.

Golden City, 2 tierces beef, Framjee Nusserwanjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Nelson, 10 bales printing paper, Kajee Ebasoo Noor Mahomed.

The Tweed, 300 boxes candles, H. Bomanjee Jejeebhoy ; 480 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee ; 14 bales printing paper, Sir Charles Forbes & Co. ; 35 bales printing paper, Kajee E. N. Mahomed.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Cashmere, 75 casks stout, Khoojee Rustomjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH FEBRUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Daphne, 250 bales cotton, Nurree Kessowjee.

Maritana, 45 bales cotton, Nulhoomull Goverdhundass ; 69 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Dyabhoy ; 92 bales cotton, Guneshdass Thacoordass ; 28 bales cotton, Luckmsee Rowjee ; 60 bales cotton, Dewjee Veerjee.

Bellona (s), 12 bales cotton, Hajee Mohomed ; 75 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co. ; 7 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee ; 46 bales wool, Cursondass Nensee ; 23 bales cotton, Khanjee Kessowjee ; 45 bales wool, V. Dewchund ; 50 bales wool, Jewraz Dewjee.

City of Brussels, 8 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.

Ganges (s), 1,450 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 750 bags sursee seed, Nurotum Poonjaram ; 1,000 bundles galls, Purshotum Narainjee.

Delhi (s), 125 bales wool, Jumnadass Narondass ; 55 bales wool, Harjeevun Vrusonjee.

Austin Friars (s), 72 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

Sir Walter Scott, 1,000 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.

Jane Law, 400 bundles galls, Pragjee Bhanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Nelson, 98 chests olibanum, Hasson Khan ; 14 cases gum and 68 cases olibanum, Ludhabhoy Rujmlally.

Delhi (s), 11 packages silk, Rehmoobhoy Habibbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mima Thomas (s), 470 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

Delhi (s), 404 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co. ; 250 bales cotton, Knoop & Co. ; 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co. ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Arabia (s), 320 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Delhi (s), 400 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Glenarm, 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Royal Visitor, 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Delhi (s), 108 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Behar (s), 102 bales cotton, Futtabhoy Amerjee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 25	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 27	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	Mar. 6	11 A.M.	
China	,, 2	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	,, 16	6 P.M. 15th	7 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Feb. 25	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf during the year 1870 :—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE

Monday	... February	... 27	Saturday	... July	... 29
Do	... March	... 13	Do	... August	... 12
Do	... do	... 27	Do	... do	... 26
Do	... April	... 10	Do	... September	... 9
Do	... do	... 24	Monday	... do	... 25
Do	... May	... 8	Do	... October	... 10
Do	... do	... 22	Do	... do	... 22
Saturday	... June	... 3	Do	... November	... 6
Do	... do	... 17	Do	... do	... 20
Do	... July	... 5	Do	... December	... 4
Do	... do	... 11	Do	... do	... 18

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE

Monday	... March	... 6	Saturday	... August	... 5
Do	... do	... 20	Do	... do	... 19
Do	... April	... 3	Do	... September	... 2
Do	... do	... 17	Do	... do	... 16
Do	... May	... 1	Monday	... October	... 2
Do	... do	... 15	Do	... do	... 16
Saturday	... do	... 27	Do	... do	... 30
Do	... June	... 10	Do	... November	... 13
Do	... do	... 24	Do	... do	... 27
Do	... July	... 8	Do	... December	... 11
Do	... July	... 23	Do	... do	... 25

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets, and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. on the day of departure of Steamer, as above shown during fair season.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy..... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WEST—February 17th, at Kolapore, the wife of Captain Edward W. West, Assistant Political Agent, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROOKES—February 15th, at Ghazeeabad, the wife of E. H. Brookes, S. P. and D. Railway, of a son.

FALCON—February 13th, at Rungpore, the wife of A. B. Falcon, Bengal Civil Service, of twin daughters.

STUART—February 9th, at Lu singsale, Cachar, the wife of J. P. Stuart, Esq., of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—February 13th, at Calcutta, Mrs. W. G. Williams of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HILLIARD—ROSS—February 14th, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. A. Le Mert, Robert William Hilliard, to Mary Madeline, only daughter of the late George Ross, Esq.

HOWATSON—BARHAM—February 14th, at the Kirk, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. M. Thompson, Mr. F. cd P. A. Howatson, of Julpoegorie, Bhootan, to Florence L., eldest daughter of the late Robert Tully Barham, Esq., of Barham, Hill and Co., Calcutta.

SAYCE—JOHNSON—February 16th, at Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev. A. L. Mitchell, Chaplain of Futtehgurh, assisted by the Rev. F. C. Fagan, Chaplain of Allahabad, James David Sayce, youngest son of the late William Sayce, Esq., of the Knoll, near Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, to Louise Malvina, youngest daughter of the late Peter Atkinson Johnson, Esq., of Manchester.

SPENCER—JOHNSTON—February 14th, at Cuddapah, by the Rev. Jno. Clay, Missionary S. P. G., the Rev. John Francis Spencer, Missionary S. P. G., to Mi a Anne Maria Johnston, fifth daughter of Rev. R. D. Johnston of Nundial.

DEATHS.

MARTIN—February 14th, at Georgeon, Alymer Richard, only son of T. Martin, M. I. C. E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, Western Jumna Canals, aged 3 months.

REED—February 11th, at Tuticorin, J. L. Reed, Esq., M. D., for more than twenty years a resident of that town.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1871.

HENCEFORTH let no one, ambitious of place and power, despair of attaining the goal. Has not Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte been Emperor of the French and Mr. Benjamin Disraeli Prime Minister of England ; and are not Sir Richard Temple Finance Minister of India, and M. Adolphe Thiers the Chief of the State in France ? When, in 1866, the wiry little veteran uttered his *mot*—*l'Empire est fambé*—he surely could not have foreseen that Adolphe Thiers would crown, not the edifice, but the ruins thereof, and borne to the tip-top by the tide of discomfiture, sit there as a King of Men. Do we reap what we sow ? For nearly fifty years M. Thiers has been sowing the whirlwind. To him, perhaps, more than to any one man living, France and Europe owe this stupendous war ; and for him, apparently, is reserved the distinction of signing a peace which will be the most bitter commentary on his gospel of conquest and glory. And yet men say that poetical justice is only to be found in the pages of the novel writers and dramatists ! M. Thiers can look back, if he likes, and through his own experience track the causes which have given Paris to a German Emperor, and made Bordeaux the temporary capital of France. When, in the days of Charles the Tenth, the present Chief of the State began to write the History of the French Revolution ; when Beranger was singing the glories of the first Empire, and Panchouke was publishing the "Victories et Conquêtes des Français" ; when the Napoleonic Legend was taking root, he little thought whither his doctrine would lead him. No one preached more vehemently, none more brilliantly than he that which became known in after years as *le culte Napoleonien* ; and his words produced all th more effect because he ventured to criticise the hero. The Academy rewarded him, the Emperor gave him gifts, the people bought his books and read them ; and it is these very books that contain the best exposition of that gospel which was one of the most potent causes of the war. The gospel was applauded because it jumped with the passions of the nation. M. Thiers himself, while objecting to the war, objected only because he thought the time ill-chosen. Regarding the title of France to the Premiership of Europe—the Comtists are only exaggerated Bonapartists—as irrefragable, he would have waged war readily to divide Germany, disunite Italy, make conquests on the left bank of the Rhine, including a large part of Belgium ; but he would have selected his own time. The hostility of the Republicans to the war arose, not so much from their hatred of a war intended to prove the right of France to expand and to dictate terms to all nations, as from a belief that the Emperor would succeed, and in a bloody success found his dynasty ; for, substituting Republic for Empire, they, too, believed devoutly in the gospel of M. Thiers ; they, too, regarded the right of France to European Empire as incontestable. Looking back through the vista of fifty years, and observing the part which he has played in the history of his country, we cannot imagine a man more fit than M. Adolphe Thiers to sign a treaty which will set up strong fact against the vanity of his dreams, and once more—though doubtless only for a brief season—curb the passion of domineering now rooted in French human nature.

What the terms of peace will be no one, in this part of the world at least, knows authentically. We have had reports of terms—contradicted almost as soon as announced ; we have had guesses and rumours, and vague statements traceable to Count Bismarck. But although no authentic, or even probable-looking, list of conditions has come out, the lack thereof does not prevent the utterance of comments as unfounded as they are unjust. That the Germans intend to take, and rightly take territory, that they will ask some indemnity, is indisputable ; but who knows how much territory, who can say what indemnity ? Although certain extravagant reports of territorial demands and money claims were at once declared erroneous, yet there are writers disingenuous enough to declare that the wild reports must have been true, and that contradiction is another name for concession ! They affect wonder, also, that the sum total of requisitions in cash and kind is to be deducted from the indemnity ; as if it had been for a moment doubtful that the rule would apply in this as in other cases. This shuffling, of course, does not matter in the least to the Germans, but it does no credit to journalism, and it does, for a time, help to vitiate public opinion. Mr. Gladstone is reported to be horrified at intolerable conditions which will result in another war. All conditions are intolerable to the vanquished ; but a broad consideration of French history shows that no conceivable conditions of peace, tolerable or intolerable, could fail to be followed by another war, by other wars. We shall be told that this is pure assumption. Is inference from history ever anything else ? What have we perceptions and judgments for, if we are not to use them ? It would be interesting to know what the French nation has ever done that entitles it to exceptional treatment, and above all exceptional treatment at the hands of Germans. They are told to be magnanimous ; well may they ask for the reasons. They are told not to take provinces against the wish of the people. It is a new principle, and one no English Government can uphold. But are the Palatinate and South Germany to be sacrificed, because the Liberals and Conservatives invoke the application of a principle which they would denounce if Americans proposed to apply it to the British Empire ? South Germany and the Palatinate have lain open to the French for ages ; the Germans have now an opportunity of closing the gates ; would they be fools or wise men if they left them still open ? Alas, human nature, especially French nature, is not the perfect thing which would warrant an application of this new principle of magnanimity to an inveterate foe.

The terms of peace will probably restore Luxemburg to the German Empire under a German prince, and the line of the Vosges including the gap of Belfort. We long ago expressed an opinion that this arrangement would satisfy the military requirements of Germany from a defensive point of view better than any other, because it would confer almost a maximum of military advantages and a minimum of political embarrassment. Luxemburg would be a great rock of defence to the Palatinate and Strasburg would cover South Germany. Metz might be left to the French without injuring seriously the German defensive frontier. France would still be the strongest single State in Europe, and the line of her defensive and offensive fortresses if thrust back to the space between the Seine and Oise, from Chatillon to Soissons, would, with Paris as a citadel, form a very hard nut to crack, providing, of course, that she had real soldiers and a real general. This war has shown that the strongest frontier is of no avail when the central administration is a seething heap of corruption, and the head of affairs a closet soldier. The Germans have no right whatever to look for so favourable a conjuncture within another hundred years ; but surely they have a right to take those material securities which at least make it more difficult for hesitating ineptitude to ruin nations ; and to foresee and provide against the possibility of the ineptitude being on their own side.

The French seem trending backwards to monarchy and the House of Orleans ; but to the rest of Europe it matters little what form of government exists, or what House is at the head of it. No government or dynasty can continue long in France unless it feels and gives expression to the passions of the people, and the passions of that people lead to aggression as a principle of foreign policy. There may be years of calm, but the explosion is none the less certain. Hence internal political forms are of slight importance, in regard to the dealings of France with foreign States ; and a monarchy is just as likely to intrigue and make war as a republic. It is the great defect of an otherwise bright and estimable people ; but it is a defect which the rest of Europe cannot be expected to overlook. We must take other nations, as they are obliged to take us, with our faults as well as our virtues ; and never forget that we are all infinitely little and infinitely imperfect, and certain to remain so.

MR. GEORGE CAMPBELL, the future Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, was on Saturday at Allahabad on his way to Calcutta.

DR. W. W. HUNTER has been appointed to act as Under-Secretary in the Home Department of the Government of India, during privilege leave taken by Mr. A. Howell.

LORD NAPIER of MAGDALA is not expected in Calcutta before the 6th March. His Excellency will, before leaving the Eastern districts, personally inspect the scene of the recent Looshai raids.

THE "Indian Daily News" tells us that the third instalment of Rs. 6,25,000 on account of the Holkar Railway loan, has recently been paid by the Durbar at Indore to the British authorities, and made over to the Bank of Bombay.

THE Bengal Civil Service is to give a farewell banquet to Sir William Grey on the 25th inst. Mr. Geo. Campbell will be present. Sir William Grey had caused it to be understood that he would decline a public entertainment.

THE Ball in aid of the Opera fund came off in the Town Hall, Calcutta, last Wednesday evening, and is said to have been very successful. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Mayo were present, and officers appeared in full dress.

REAR ADMIRAL COCKBURN has, we are informed by a Madras contemporary, paid the Hon. Mr. Seward the compliment of offering to convey him from Bombay to the Persian Gulf in his flag ship when his tour in India is completed.

THE good-will of Messrs. Charles Nephew and Co.'s business at Calcutta was bought on Wednesday by Messrs. Collis and Co., Government attorneys, for one of their clients whose name did not transpire. Rs. 3,600 was the sum paid.

THE Supreme Government has sanctioned the levy of a cess of one rupee per chest on opium brought to scales at Indore, in Central India, the amount thus raised to be spent on projects tending to improve the opium traffic in that part of the country.

IT was expected that the Local Funds and Towns Improvement Bill would be re introduced in the Madras Legislative Council last Friday, very much in the form in which they were introduced at first, before the Select Committee made mince-meat of them.

THE "Madras Times" announces with regret the death of Mr. Edward Lecot, Consul of France, which took place suddenly on the afternoon of the 16th at his residence, Nungumbaukum. "By the death of Mr. Lecot Madras has lost a worthy citizen, and the poor a true friend."

GENERAL CUNNINGHAM, the head of the Archæological Survey, has arrived at Benares. He is busily engaged, if we believe the "Pioneer," in examining the barracks lately occupied by the 19th Hussars, and other highly interesting ruins in the neighbourhood !

THE question raised by the Madras Government as to the expediency of allowing service in municipal employ on the part of military officers or officers of the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Service to count towards pension, has been referred to the Secretary of State for consideration and final decision.

A GOOD deal of correspondence has lately passed, says the "Indian Daily News," on the subject of taxation on tobacco throughout India. The papers connected with that important question have been transmitted to the Secretary of State for consideration, and to the several subordinate governments and local administrations for their information and report.

"AMONG the latest Cabul news," says the "Pioneer," "is a suspicious paragraph, stating that the Ameer has been pleased to increase the allowance of Sirdar Aslum Khan by twelve thousand rupees per annum in recognition of that officer's liberal or hospitable manner of life. Sirdar Aslum Khan was the officer in charge of Yakoob Khan when the attempt to murder him was made."

ON the recommendation of the Bombay Government, the Supreme Government has sanctioned a separate establishment, at a cost of about Rs. 800 per annum, for the Juvenile Male Reformatory attached to the City Jail at Poona.

The Government of India, in sanctioning the measure proposed, has requested the local Government to submit a report, after the expiration of a year, on the working of the Reformatory, showing the number of its inmates.

"A STRANGE report, indeed almost incredible, has reached us" (says the "Pioneer") "from Simla—that a British subject, a house-proprietor there, has been summarily condemned to twenty days' imprisonment, and actually put into jail with common felons by Major Parsons, the Deputy Commissioner, for non compliance with his order to repair a road. A subscription has been opened to defray the expenses of an appeal to the Chief Court."

THE following is the latest from the Cachar frontier :—

SILCHAR, 16TH FEB., 11-25 P.M.

The latest intelligence from Messrs. Edgar and Burland is dated the 7th ; were then all well, but short of provisions.

A rumour is current that the Looshais are encamped on the Sonai River, to loot the stores which are now on their way to Mr. Edgar.

One hundred and twenty men of the 44th Regiment have been despatched several days ago to give aid.

There are now about 600 troops in Silchar.

MR. T. G. CLARKE, at the Town Police Court, Madras, sentenced an old offender the other day to two years' rigorous imprisonment for picking a man's pocket of Rs. 1-15-2. "The average cost," remarks the "Madras Mail," "to the Government of a prisoner at the Madras Penitentiary being Rs. 75-7 per annum, the public will have to pay Rs. 150-14, because of the theft of Rs. 1-15-2. This is one of the many ways that public money dribbles away in India."

MR. C. K. DOVE, officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, will retire on pension on the 25th instant. For his valuable and praiseworthy services for upwards of thirty years, the Director General of the Post Office of India has recommended the Government to grant him a pension of more than five thousand rupees a year, the maximum limit allowed to all uncovenanted servants under the rules in force. It is said that the Financial Department has proposed for him a pension equal to six thousand rupees per annum, which will probably be sanctioned.

AT the Viceregal Legislative Council last Friday the Hon. Sir Richard Temple introduced the bill for the further amendment of the Consolidated Customs Act, and moved that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in a month. This was agreed to. The Hon. Mr. Chapman then introduced the bill to relieve from incumbrances the estates of talookdars in Broach, and moved that it be referred to a select committee with instructions to report in a month. In doing so he explained the main provisions of the bill, and referring to the Oudh Talookdars' bill, said that the talookdars in Broach needed a similar enactment, and that it would be both advisable and politic to relieve them from the incumbrances that now rested on their ancestral estates. An animated discussion here took place, in which most of the members took an active part. The motion was eventually put and agreed to. The Council then adjourned to Friday next.

THREE sharp shocks of earthquake were felt at Calcutta in rapid succession at about twenty minutes past five o'clock last Thursday morning. The oscillations appeared to be from East to West, or perhaps from E. N. E. to W. N. W., and were strong enough, says the "Englishman," to awaken a sound sleeper. The shock was also felt at Barrackpore, Goalundo, Silchar, and Gowhatty. The "Indian Daily News" vouches for the genuineness of the following letter, which the writer headed "Earthquack ;"—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Just at 5 A.M., this morning before I got out of my bed suddenly it was felt that my breast and whole body began to tremble at first shock at which I was awaked and considered myself any sickness would have effected over me which made me such restless. I was sleeping at second storied-room which began to shake, but upon doubt that noise comes out like melting machine was mouse or rat jumping from this corner to the other immediately after such noise, a second shock was felt with such violence that door was shut—began to push as I was alarmed to call out my servant for assistance if any body come to rob me, then asked, who are you ? no answer was received then, it was emagined that it was a merely earthquack, which brought in my memorandum to read from many newspapers that at different countries by earthquack the several High and small buildings are thrawn down which striked my heart so much that I instantly came out of my bed-room to a open terrase, that I may save myself from falling under the building, then at first one blowed his *shank*, then many other noise was heard, then my inward-shaking was perceived more than an hour to be lasted.—Yours, &c., J —— H——

Calcutta, 16th February 1871. of Sulkea.

A HANDY Book on the Law of Master and Servant, for the use of the Indian public, was lately published by Messrs. Wyman and Co., of Calcutta. It has been compiled by Mr. Gideon Colquhoun Sconce, Barrister-at-Law and Advocate of the High Court, Calcutta, and is of a convenient size and moderate in price. This book is an attempt to meet a public want, which is believed to be universally felt. "The state of the law on the subject of master and servant is but little understood by the public at large ; or if understood, is taken little advantage of by employers. On the one hand, ignorance of the law frequently leads a master to submit when a servant makes a vexatious and wholly unjust claim against him ; and on the other hand, the master, while honestly seeking a mere remedy against his servant's fraud or misconduct, unconsciously puts himself in the wrong. While treating of the law of 'master and servant' generally, regard has chiefly been had to he relation which exists between European masters and their native domestic servants : their mutual powers, rights and liabilities. The difference between a monthly and daily hiring is exhibited ; and the incidents accompanying a monthly hiring have been fully explained and illustrated. The reciprocal obligations between the master and servant as to payment of wages ; the causes which justify a summary dismissal of a servant ; and what rights of action the latter has against his master after such dismissal, are dwelt upon at length. Besides many other points of constant interest, the question as to 'whether a servant who has deserted his master, or been dismissed for misconduct, before the expiry of the month, can claim any wages ;' and 'how far the practice of cutting any amount out of a servant's wages for negligence, or misconduct, can be legally justified,' are considered."

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE following letter of the Secretary of State to the Bombay Government has been laid on the Editor's Table and communicated to Mr. Crawford and Dr. Hewlett :—

INDIA OFFICE, London, 15th Dec. 1870.

SIR,—The annual report of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for the year 1869, with its accompaniments, forwarded with your Under-Secretary's letter of the 9th of August, No. 39 of 1870, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I have read the report with great interest. It affords abundant evidence that a work of real improvement is in progress in Bombay, and that municipal and sanitary arrangements are superintended with judgment and efficiency. I desire that an expression of my approbation may be conveyed to Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, and Dr. Hewlett, the Health Officer, on account of the zeal and ability with which they perform the important duties entrusted to them.—I have, &c. ARGYLL.

Appended is another letter from the Secretary of State, relating to municipal prosecutions in Bombay :—

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON, 15th Dec. 1870.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, Bombay.

SIR,—The despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 5th November, No. 17 of 1870, submitting copy of a letter from the Senior Magistrate of Police, relative to the large number of cases in which summonses have been taken out by the Municipal authorities and withdrawn before hearing, has been considered by me in Council.

2. I concur with your Excellency in Council, in regarding the explanations offered on the subject by the Magistrates in Bombay as very satisfactory.—I have, &c. ARGYLL.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 18TH, FEBRUARY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was steady.
Fair Dhollera 6¼d.
Oriental Bank shares.....£42.
Chartered ,, ,, ...£14.
,, Mercantile ,, ...£24.
Hongkong and Shanghai .....£33.
Exchange on India, 1s. 10¾d. to 1s. 10¾d.
4 per cent. Govt. Securities ..... 90¼.
5 per cent. ,, ,, ... 98¾.
5½ per cent. ,, ,, ...106¼.
Rentes at Paris are now quoted 51¼f.
Consols 91¾.

DEPARTMENTAL BOSH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The well known saying of Sir G. Lewis was thus rendered by a Competition Wallah with whose acquaintance I am honoured, "Life would be very tolerable but for its examinations." This remark was called to my mind by a scene I saw a day or two ago at the Town Hall. In the centre of the room sat three or four gentlemen looking inexpressibly bored ; round the room were scattered other and younger gentlemen with writing materials before them, and looking intensely disgusted. I enquired of a peon in attendance why these persons, some of whom I have met before, and who under happier circumstances are not without a certain occasional cheerfulness, were thus assembled in gloomy conclave, and why this want of genial companionship among the junior members of the assembly ? That official replied—"Ashishtant Collector saheb-log mitihan (examination) dete hain ;" and then my young friend and his lively description of the "modern inquisition" called Departmental Examination, conducted by a "body of men, sir, compared to whom the members of the Star Chamber were merciful judges," flashed across my mind. "Can nothing be done to soften their hearts or mitigate these horrors ?"—so I, touched by the sight, wrote to my friend, whose troubles are all over. I received a letter, to my astonishment, which informs me that I was "an old humbug," and that these examinations "are a mere farce, any one can pass who takes a little trouble. I," he continued, "am preparing a volume which I have named '*Hymns for Sucking Administrators, or an easy climb by the steps of song on to the lower and higher standard of Departmental Examination : appointed to be sung in such places as departmental examinations are held, and dedicated (without permission) to the Central Examination Committee.*'" "This," writes my Thumkins, "will not only cast 'sweetness and light' over the labours of India's future rulers, but will make the examination itself. if carried out on my principles, a relaxation to those high officials who now very naturally detest the duty. Many of the subjects are not very susceptible of poetic treatment, as they relate much to accounts which—*teste* Sir Richard Temple—form, it is true, an excellent subject for a romance, but have never hitherto found a bard. The time, however, has now come, and I may, without being accused of conceit" (O Thumkins !) "add, and the man. I only send you one specimen bearing reference to 'Jumabundee,' a ceremony well known to Revenue officers, and must apologise if the technical terms which relate to village accounts are beyond your comprehension. But look on the picture you saw—look, I say, on that picture and on this. Examinee, with bell-like voice, sings sweetly (examinees joining in chorus)—

AIR—"Bonnie Dundee."

To the Patels, Koolkurnies, and bold Maululdar
Young C. S. sends peons so fleet from afar,
"O bring your accounts and come hither to me,
For I'm going to settle your Jumabundee."
Each pie must be counted when you and I meet,
Your books must be made up so nice and so neat,
What is due to the Sirkar by rent, tax, or fee,
Must be fixed at the time of the Jumabundee."

Chorus.

So come to my camp as quick as you can,
Get ready your paper and mend each a pen ;
For whoever does live to get pagar from me
Must be ready in time for the Jumabundee."

Bring book number one" and eke number three,"
Your Sooni-patrak

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP PALM TREE, 1,194 tons, Captain E. H. Cooper, arrived on the 19th instant from Newcastle with a cargo of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. C. A. Beyts & Co.

THE s. s. PENANG, Captain C. J. K. Smart, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf vis Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mr. Coleman. For Bussorah—Mr. W. Gordwin. Sixty-eight deck passengers.

CONVICTION FOR FABRICATING FALSE EVIDENCE.

In the Criminal Sessions yesterday, Mr. Justice Gibbs and a special jury concluded the trial of two "special bailiffs" on charges of fabricating false evidence. The prisoners were named Jusrao Currumchund and Cassidas Jaikissondass, and the charges against them were those of forging a valuable document and giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding and of abetment of these offences. They were special bailiffs receiving a commission for the collection of calls of the National Financial of India, and the prosecution alleged that they had fabricated an agreement paper in order to show that the prosecutor had been dealing in shares of the company some years and got a man to swear a false affidavit stating that prosecutor could write—with the view of getting the High Court to find the prosecutor liable for the calls. The prosecutor had been arrested by the bailiffs, but said that though his name was Kuttao Munjee, that on the list of contributories, he never was a shareholder of the company. The case came before a common jury at last Sessions but after being at it until nine o'clock at night they said there was no probability of their agreeing on a verdict and so were discharged by the Chief Justice. The prisoners were released on bail and the case came on before a special jury on Saturday last. Mr. McCulloch appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Austey for the defence. As the case was not nearly concluded on Saturday it was adjourned, the jury being allowed to separate. It was resumed yesterday and lasted until six o'clock. On Saturday the jury, on the suggestion of the Judge, found the prisoners not guilty of fabricating false evidence, and so the case was simply on the charge of abetment ; and last night the jury found both prisoners guilty of abetment of fabricating and intentionally giving false evidence.

The Judge in passing sentence said—You have been convicted upon extremely clear evidence, of a most iniquitous attempt to pervert justice. Stimulated by the desire of getting 2½ per cent upon Rs. 1,500 which was deposited by Khuttao Munjee, you applied to various individuals for the purpose of palming off upon the High Court a false fact to your knowledge, namely, that the man arrested was the right one. This fabrication of evidence is unfortunately but too common in this Court ; and no honest suitor is safe while persons of your description are able to concoct false claims and false defences in the manner in which you have done. You have now forfeited your character as honest men, and I am not at all sure that I should not be quite justified in passing upon you the highest sentence which the law allows, which is seven years' rigorous imprisonment, but as nothing appears to be known against you previously to your discredit, I award a lighter sentence, which is that each of you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for two years ; and you and others must take warning that when offences of this description are committed and brought to light they will be very severely punished.

The Court then rose.

THE GROUNDING OF THE MIMA THOMAS.

THE Court of Enquiry, consisting of Mr. John Connon, Chief Magistrate, and Lieutenant Carew, I.N., reassembled on Saturday afternoon in the Fort Police Court, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the grounding of the s. s. Mima Thomas, while in pilotage charge of Mr. T. P. H. Jones, second-class pilot, upon the Caranjah Shoal, on the afternoon of the 6th inst., when proceeding across the harbour to Nochar Point for clearing purposes.

Mr. Hearn, Government solicitor, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Government ; Mr. Lynch (of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch) on behalf of the captain.

Mr. Jolley, in reply to questions put by the Court, said that there would be great risk in taking a vessel to Nochar Point drawing over 13 feet with the tide at last quarter ebb. The average depth of water between Gull Island and Caranjah Shoal at low tide was from 14 to 15 feet. On the course to Nochar Point at low tide, the bottom was rocky in places. He should not take a vessel like the Mima Thomas with the tide at last quarter ebb to Nochar Point ; he considered it would be imprudent to do so. The pilots had access to Cogan's charts at the Master Attendant's office ; they were supposed to be acquainted with the harbour. He should select a rising tide to take a vessel to Nochar Point. He could take a vessel drawing 13 feet 6 inches to Nochar Point, with the tide dead out ; but should not think it advisable to do so.

Mr. Crain, the commander of the Mima Thomas stated that he did not know Bombay Harbour to take his ship to Nochar Point. Mr. Jones came on board about 3 p.m. that day. He told him the ship was drawing about 14 feet. He, the captain, went on board at a quarter to four ; the pilot wished to have the anchor weighed at once. The tide was well gone a better than half ebb. He asked the pilot if there was any risk ; he replied none whatever. Told him to be careful, and he said to leave all to him ; they would be back to-morrow morning. The anchor was weighed at 4 p.m. They steered towards the Caranjah Buoy, and passed it about a length and a-half on the starboard side ; they were steaming at 9 knots. The ship's head was then turned towards Gull Island. Soundings 4. The bottom was irregular, at times soft, and then hard. At 3½ fathoms they changed their course ; the helm was put to starboard, the ship hauled to the north ; the lead was going, and showed first 3½ fathoms and then 3. The ship struck, the lead showing 3½ fathoms on the starboard side and 10 feet on the port. At this time the centre of Gull Island bore S. by E. distant about a mile and a-half. The weather was hazy at the time. He took no other bearings. The vessel struck several times. He stopped the engines ; told the engineer to keep the pumps going and close sluices. When they struck the ship's speed had decreased a little, about a mile and a-half. His orders were carried out. The engines were reversed at full speed by the pilot's orders ; there was no confusion. The ship floated off in a quarter of an hour. The engine room tank was full of water. The pumps could not reduce the quantity. The soundings were 3 fathoms when the ship got off. She went astern at full speed for ten minutes going S. W. They then passed Gull Island and proceeded to Nochar Point to beach the ship, but finding they could keep her afloat, they anchored. Next morning at 1-30 A.M., they beached her, but could not tell what damage was done. They steamed off the beach at noon that day and took her to the Government dock. She was docked that night by the Surveyor's orders. There was a hole in the bottom under the engine-room about 2 feet across. She was slightly damaged in other places. Her shaft was bent. Her decks were much shaken. The pilot was sober when the accident occurred.

To the pilot—The ship backed to the S. W. for about 15 minutes. She never was on shore before.

To Mr. Lynch—When the depth of water diminished, he spoke to the pilot about the ship. Asked him if he was not going too fast, and was told she was not. Before she struck he (the captain) did not interfere in the management of the vessel. He estimated the damage done at from £800 to £1000. The owners were Messrs. R. Byrne & Co., of Cardiff. When he left on this voyage, the ship was in good order. She had just landed a general cargo in satisfactory condition.

In answer to questions put by the Court, the witness said that when the ship struck, he considered it his duty to stop the engines. When the ship was afloat the pilot was responsible ; but when aground, the captain ought to use his discretion for the safety of the crew. He was not aware they were going over foul ground. He stopped the engine for fear the propeller should get foul of the rocks, which would have injured the machinery and perhaps have caused the boiler to burst.

Re-examined by Mr. Hearn—She came from Constantinople last. He did not know they were coming to Bombay. He had a general chart of the coast, but no chart of the harbour. Up to that time he had not seen one, but saw one since. If he had seen this chart before, he would not have allowed the pilot to have taken his ship where he did. When the vessel struck, he should say (from having examined the chart) that Gull Island bore S.S.E., about a mile and a-half.

The Court was then adjourned for decision till Saturday the 25th inst.

TUESDAY, the 21st of March, has been fixed for the marriage of Her Royal Highness Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne.

THE Queen has been pleased to appoint Ernest Alexander Clendining Schaich, Esq., to be Attorney-General for the Island of Jamaica.—*London Gazette, Jan. 27.*

THE Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, having re-considered his refusal to have his salary increased, will now receive 24,000 dols. per annum, and is considered the best receive 24,000 dols. per annum, and is considered the best paid preacher in the world. A member of his church has given 10,000 dols. to establish a "Beecher Lectureship" in Yale College.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

STATEMENT showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1870 up to week ending 12th February 1871, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the season of 1869-70.

	Stations.		Dokras.	Bales.	Half Pressed.	Full Pressed.	Bales.	Dokras.	Bales.	Half Pressed.	Full Pressed.	Bales.	Dokras.	Bales.	Half Pressed.	Full Pressed.	Bales.	
Total Exports up to 12th Feb. 1870.	Nagpore	—	220	158	7,107	2,344	1,751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,177
	Pooloon	—	33	2,333	710	316	5,774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,352
	Chandoor	—	—	1,450	1,250	1,250	3,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,679
	Moorteezapore	—	—	1,450	1,250	1,250	3,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Akolah	—	122	2,892	257	1,459	—	1,459	1,729	1,037	278	825	425	12	—	—	—	
	Shegaon	—	227	—	1,018	942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Malkapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Nandoorah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Khamlesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Somee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Gungapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Bagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Nurningpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total	—	220	158	7,107	2,344	1,751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,177
Exports up to 12th Feb. 1871.	Nagpore	—	33	2,333	710	316	5,774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,352
	Pooloon	—	—	1,450	1,250	1,250	3,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,679
	Chandoor	—	—	1,450	1,250	1,250	3,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Moorteezapore	—	—	1,450	1,250	1,250	3,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Akolah	—	122	2,892	257	1,459	—	1,459	1,729	1,037	278	825	425	12	—	—	—	
	Shegaon	—	227	—	1,018	942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Malkapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Nandoorah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Khamlesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Somee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Gungapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Bagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Nurningpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total	—	349	4,283	1,968	1,566	9,264	1,459	1,729	1,037	278	825	425	12	—	—	—	17,679
Exports for Week ending 12th Feb. 1871.	Nagpore	—	33	2,333	710	316	5,774	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,177
	Pooloon	—	—	1,450	1,250	1,250	3,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,679
	Chandoor	—	—	1,450	1,250	1,250	3,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Moorteezapore	—	—	1,450	1,250	1,250	3,490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Akolah	—	122	2,892	257	1,459	—	1,459	1,729	1,037	278	825	425	12	—	—	—	
	Shegaon	—	227	—	1,018	942	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Malkapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Nandoorah	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Khamlesh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Somee	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Gungapore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Bagra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Nurningpore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total	—	382	9,575	5,485	5,251	16,244	1,459	1,729	1,037	278	825	425	12	—	—	—	43,703

Totals in bales of 3½ cwts.

	1870-71.		1869-70
Full-pressed...	30,418		17,679
Half-pressed...	14,440		19,326
Dokras... 8,179	2,726	9,177	3,059
3	47,593	3	39,970

A. J. DUNLOP,
Assistant Cotton Commissioner West Berar.

Dated Akolah, 18th February 1871.

CHOLERA AT BUNDER ABBAS.

A LETTER from Colonel Pelly to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, dated 28th January, submitted for the information of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council a copy of the following letter, dated 23rd idem, from the Residency Surgeon, Bushire, concerning the recent visitation of cholera at Bunder Abbas :—

From A. N. Hojel, Esq., Residency Surgeon, Bushire, to Lieutenant-Colonel L. Pelly, C.S.I. ; dated Bushire, 23rd January.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, that in accordance with the instructions conveyed in your letter No. 2 of 1871, I proceeded to Bassidore in H. M. S. Kwang-Tung, where I arrived during the night of the 7th instant. On the following day I visited the station in company with Sub-Assistant Surgeon Hakim. I found all the tanks full from a recent heavy fall of rain. The place was looking clean and tidy, the general health of the men stationed there had been good, and no contagious disease had shown itself. But I learned that there had been a good many cases of small-pox and a few deaths at Bunder Linga during the previous two months.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 9th the Kwang-Tung left Bassidore and proceeded to the telegraph station at Angaum, where we arrived before noon, and from whence I had the honour to send you a telegram, copy of which is appended.

During the night we left Angaum and arrived at Kishur early on the following morning (10th). I found that Sheikh Suggur had gone to Bunder Abbas. So I retained the letter of introduction which you were good enough to provide me with, and which I now have the honour to return. Having made enquiries I found that cholera had not visited this town, a fact which is no doubt owing to a strict quarantine having been established and carried out immediately cholera was reported to have broken out at Bunder Abbas. Leaving Hormuz in the evening I arrived at Bunder Abbas at midnight. On the following morning Mr. Butler, who had come on from Angaum, handed me your telegram dated 9th instant. As this gentleman was returning to Angaum on the 12th I took advantage of the opportunity to send you such scraps of intelligence as I had been able to gather since my arrival in Bunder Abbas ; and I now have the honour to append a copy of that telegram.

That cholera of a bad and rapidly fatal type prevailed in Bunder Abbas for nearly a month there can be no doubt, and sifting all the information which I obtained from various sources I should estimate the number of fatal cases at between three and four hundred. But I am happy to be able to report that the last known case of cholera occurred three weeks ago ; since which time public health has been good.

The disease appears to have been introduced from Kerman, and its commencement can be distinctly traced to the arrival of a caravan from that place, where the disease was known to have been raging for some time, the first case having been one of the Governor's ferashes who had been sent to the muleteers to make enquiries for expected letters from Kerman. This ferash, shortly after his interview with the muleteers, was attacked with cholera and was a corpse within three hours. After this the disease continued to spread rapidly, but was altogether confined to the town—not one case having occurred even in the nearest suburb.

Great alarm seems to have seized the population of the town and its neighbourhood, so much so that large numbers are said to have fled to Lar and other places up-country.

On the 13th instant I left Bunder Abbas for Minao and returned to the former place on the 17th. In order to visit as many villages as possible during the trip, I proceeded by one route and returned by another. But at no place along either road, nor at Minao itself, had there been a single case of cholera. During the first week of the prevalence of the disease at Bunder Abbas, about thirty people fled to Minao. But Sheikh Mahomed, the Governor, finding the disease did not cease at Bunder Abbas, and the numbers coming to his town from thence daily increasing, very wisely established a quarantine.

In conformity with your instructions I embarked in the mail steamer for Bushire on the 19th instant. As the steamer remained a few hours at Linga I made enquiries concerning cholera there, and was informed that the disease had not visited that town, but that there had been a great many cases of small-pox and that the disease had not yet ceased.

Before concluding this report I would wish to record my sense of the obligations Hajee Ahmedkhan, the Governor of Bunder Abbas, has placed me under, not only for the valuable assistance he gave in order to collect reliable information concerning the late epidemic, but also for his princely hospitality. When proceeding to Minao he was good enough to send a mehnandar with me whom I found of great assistance ; and without whom I would have found it difficult to obtain any information at the several villages on the road.

My thanks are also due to Sheikh Mahomed, the Governor of Minao, for his courtesy and hospitality.

In conclusion I have the honour to request your approval and sanction to the expenditure of the following sums :—

	Krs.
Present to Mehmandar sent to Minao with me ..	30
Present to two Syces	30
Present to a Ferash of Hajee Ahmed in attendance on me at Bunder Abbas	10
Present to servant of the Governor of Minao	20
Boat hire from Kishur to Bunder Abbas	10
Total Krans	100

[TELEGRAM A]

ANGAUM, 9th Jan.

From Residency Surgeon, to Resident, Bushire.

All well at Bassidore and Angaum. Heavy rain has filled all tanks at both places. Sheikh of Kishur said to have been called to Bunder Abbas by Hajee Ahmed with view to his going to Zanzibar in Rahmanee on secret mission. Propose arriving at Kishur to-morrow morning.

[TELEGRAM B]

From Residency Surgeon, to Resident, Bushire.

Bunder Abbas, 12th.—Arrived 10th. No cholera at Bassidore or Linga. Here reports of death fluctuate from 1,500 and 800. Hajee Ahmed did not suffer from cholera but over-excitement, which seems to be confirmed habit. Syud Salim, his mother, and Sheikh Suggur left in Rahmanee last night, said former stops at Kishur and latter goes to Zanzibar. Have seen principal merchant of each caste. All contented. Leave for Minao to-morrow. Cholera ceased here fortnight ago.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

DR. BHAU DAJI has addressed the following letter, dated the 11th inst., to Mr. W. Wedderburn, acting Political Secretary to Government, Bombay :—

"It is perhaps scarcely necessary for me to state that I have been for many years engaged in the prosecution of Antiquarian research by personally examining the caves and deciphering the numerous inscriptions on their walls and pillars as well as those engraved on rocks, temples, memorial stones, copperplate grants, coins, seals, &c. I have also made noiselessly the largest collection in India of Sanskrit and Prakrit Manuscripts relating to every branch of Brahminical and Jain Literature and Science.

"Although I have leisurely and carefully copied all the cave inscriptions in the Bombay presidency and some of the more important in the line of my travels in the other presidencies as well as in Central India and Rajpootana, there still remain a large number, which I have not been able to examine, or of which no copies, good or indifferent, are accessible to me.

"In the absence of historical records, the best and only evidence now available for throwing light on the ancient History of India, are the inscriptions in the caves and rocks, copperplate grants, coins, seals, &c. Being written in ancient characters and languages, being also injured in various places often in the most important part, the decipherment and translation of these inscriptions are by no means easy. Although I have the highest admiration and respect for the labours of those who have preceded me, especially of James Prinsep, I have seen and published enough to show that even those inscriptions which have been deciphered, translated and published in the journals of the various Oriental Societies, require revision and are capable of giving far more information than has yet been gleaned from them. The greater number of mistakes arise from imperfection and inaccuracy of the original copies and from imperfection and inaccuracy of the decipherment and translations. One would think from the number of places in which Asoka's inscriptions have been found and the scholarship and ingenuity which have been brought to bear on their translation by Prinsep, Lassen, Wilson and Burnouf, that these at least have been now correctly copied and accurately translated. This however is by no means the case. I hope soon to publish revised *facsimiles* and translations of these inscriptions which will, I am sanguine, clear away nearly all doubts regarding the correct meaning of Asoka's precepts and injunctions and render them far more valuable as historical evidence.

"It was my intention therefore to request Government to send Mr. Bhagwanlal Indrajee at Government's expense, to visit every part of India for the purpose of copying all the ancient inscriptions, under my directions, I undertaking to give the correct decipherment with translation and remarks.

"Mr. Bhagwanlal Indrajee is a respectable Nagar Bramhana, who possesses some knowledge of Sanskrit and a little of English. But he has been many years in my service and accompanied me in my travels through Central and Eastern India. Having devoted his entire attention to the subject of inscriptions for many years, he is now eminently qualified for the work especially as his intelligence is great and his honesty unimpeachable. His zeal besides is undoubted. During a visit to Benares, Gaya, Rajagriha, Allahabad, Delhi, Mathura and other places two years ago, he made copies of thirty-five valuable inscriptions. One of those on the Allahabad column has been already submitted by me to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the copy enabling me to make out several more names of contemporary kings, and the countries over which they ruled, to correct various doubts and errors and to present an accurate and natural interpretation of their contents.

"My quiet and unassisted labours have enabled me to collect a very large number of valuable inscriptions, and I thus possess ample materials for giving a far better insight into the ancient History of India than has hitherto been attempted. I am naturally anxious to increase this valuable collection, and thus to be enabled to write on the subject with authority and with as little doubt as possible.

"I know of no other person better qualified than Mr. Bhagwanlal for this important work. And I am happy to inform Government that the Junagad Durbar having observed how much may be done for the elucidation of ancient Indian History by the publication of correct copies and translations of ancient inscriptions, has addressed me a letter of encouragement, and promised to pay the salary and expenses of any Pandit for two years whom I would like to employ for visiting such places as I am unable to visit myself, and copying such inscriptions as I think would be of value to me in one of the branches of research to which I have devoted myself for many years.

"The Durbar having been informed by me that the assistance thus liberally volunteered was much wanted, and would lead to brilliant results, and of my desire to employ for this purpose Pandit Bhagwanlal Indrajee, who is himself a native of Junagad, has been pleased to send me rupees two thousand four hundred as one year's salary in advance, with travelling expenses of the Pandit. The Durbar properly expects reports from time to time in Gujarathi from Pandit Bhagwanlal, and that I should publish the copies and translations of the inscriptions with my remarks in the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. In my opinion there is work for an intelligent and trained Pandit like Bhagwanlal for the next six or eight years. But the Junagad Durbar having liberally promised assistance for the next two years, all that I have now to ask of Government is to grant Mr. Bhagwanlal Indrajee letters of recommendation to the Political Agents at Indore, Gwalior, Ajmere, the Commissioners of Delhi, the Punjanb and other authorities with the view of assisting the Pandit in every way in the prosecution of his researches. The inscriptions as a rule are to be found in places, which are now deserted and in ruins and some protection is necessary from robbers or officious interference by ignorant persons who often prevent a native from touching or copying an inscription.

"It is often necessary to clear away bushes or dig around a fallen stone or pillar or to erect a staging, or stay in the caves themselves a week or two, far away from a village to expedite the work. All that is necessary is that Mr. Bhagwanlal should be provided with a peon in the districts through which he may be travelling, and that he may be further protected especially at Bág in Ráth at Mandu and other places in Malwa in His Highness the Holkar's dominions, and at Bhilsa and other places in His Highness the Scindia's dominions.

"Pandit Bhagwanlal is ready to start in the first instance for Malwa and afterwards for Bhilsa in His Highness the Scindia's territories."

On the above, Government, on the 18th inst., passed the following resolution :—

"Copies of this letter should be forwarded to the Political and other authorities indicated by Dr. Bhau Daji, with a request that they will afford the Pandit Bhagwanlal Indrajee all the assistance and protection he may need in prosecuting the important task he has undertaken.

"The Joonaghur Durbar is much to be commended for its enlightened liberality."

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE usual sitting of this Court was held yesterday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, Commissioner.

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

The following insolvents were unopposed and obtained their discharges :—

Wittuldass Doolubdass, writer ; liabilities Rs. 9,310.

Crustnaram Bhowanidass, Purshotum Crustnaram, and Moolchund Crustnaram, merchants ; liabilities Rs. 8,533 and bad assets Rs. 1,779.

Bhimjee Cullianjee, recoverer ; liabilities Rs. 8,850.

Ragoonath Ragoba, clerk ; liabilities Rs. 13,368 and assets Rs. 2,885.

Dewsaj Maya, merchant ; liabilities Rs. 51,757.

Burjorjee Shapoorjee, broker, liabilities Rs. 10,610.

Framjee Ruttonjee, contractor ; liabilities Rs. 30,363.

Vurdman Lukmichund, broker ; liabilities Rs. 9,200.

Atmaram Ramchunder, pensioner ; liabilities Rs. 16,842, assets Rs. 5,581 good, Rs. 55 bad, and Rs. 150 doubtful.

Dewcurn Veljjee, servant ; liabilities Rs. 15,143, assets Rs. 5,185 good, Rs. 255 bad, and Rs 18 doubtful.

Lukmeesey Sewjee, merchant ; liabilities Rs. 1,68,481, assets Rs. 822 good and Rs. 130 bad.

Toolseydass Dewjee, merchant ; liabilities Rs. 19,326, assets Rs. 5,050 good and Rs. 3,700 bad. The order did not apply to the claim by No. 3 creditor.

RE MEERZA ALLY MEERZA MAHOMED BEDANEE.

This insolvent was a merchant with liabilities amounting to Rs. 2,53,082, and Rs. 9,564 of bad assets. He was ordered to amend his schedule.

RE HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GHEESTA.

This insolvent was a merchant with liabilities amounting to Rs. 3,44,688, and assets Rs. 51,215 good, Rs. 41,003 bad, and Rs. 250 doubtful. There was no opposition and a discharge was granted.

RE KHIMJEE KHAMJEE.

Mr. Taylor appeared in the case of this insolvent, a member of the firm of Khamjee Shamjee, and applied on behalf of Messrs. Wallace & Co., Bombay, that their name should be taken from the list of creditors and that the firm of Messrs. Wallace Brothers, London, should be substituted for it.

No notice had been given of the application, and as the Commissioner said he therefore was not in a position to hear the application, Mr. Taylor withdrew it.

RE MEMON MOTTE SHERIFF.

This insolvent's liabilities were Rs. 29,132. The petition was opposed chiefly on the ground of concealment of books.

Mr. Branson appeared in support of the petition, and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee in behalf of opposing creditors.

The insolvent and a number of witnesses were examined, the case occupying the Court the most of the day.

The Commissioner in giving his decision said he was by no means satisfied the insolvent had acted properly towards his creditors. He had carried on business up to within five months of the present time. He admitted that to a certain extent, but said the business was not his and that he carried it on for somebody else, and put in a document showing a sale of his business for Rs. 500. He said he was the purchaser's servant and got wages but that he did not know where that man had gone to and had not produced him in support of his statement. There had been a fire on his premises, and he admitted that previous to that he had a memorandum book but said he gave it over to the man who bought his business. But supposing his story of the sale was true, this valuable book would have been in his possession and could have been shown in Court. The whole case looked excessively suspicious and he did not think the petitioner had made out a claim to be allowed his discharge : and therefore the petition was dismissed.

There was no other case of importance.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53' 45" N., long. 4h. 51m. 29s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 18th February.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·901	in.
Temperature of the Air	74·3	,,
Wet bulb Thermometer	65·1	,,
Dew Point	60·0	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·628	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)...	0·0	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	81·7	,,
Minimum do.	67·5	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind—N, NE, NW, NNW, N.		
Movement in 24 hours	300	miles.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE MEYWAR BHEEL CORPS.

THE little-known station of Kherwarra was the scene of an imposing ceremony on the evening of the 6th February. Advantage had been taken by Colonel Mackenzie, commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, of the presence of Colonel Nixon, Political Agent, Meywar, and Mrs. Nixon, to ask the latter to present the new colours, recently received from Government, to the regiment.

Mrs. Nixon having kindly consented to do so, the regiment paraded at 5 P.M. Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Mackenzie arrived on the parade ground in a carriage-and-four, attended by Colonel Nixon on horseback, who was received with a salute from the regiment, which was drawn up in review order.

The old colours were then trooped, and finally marched down the front of the line to the rear, followed by the band playing "Auld Lang Syne," after which three sides of a square having been formed Mrs. Nixon presented the new colours to two native officers who received them on bended knee. She then made the following speech—

"Colonel Mackenzie,—It gives me great pleasure to have the honour of presenting the new colours to the regiment under your command, the more so as it is the first time that it has fallen to the lot of an Englishwoman to present these emblems of confidence granted by our gracious sovereign Queen Victoria to the Meywar Bheel Corps ; and I feel assured that you and your officers and men will guard them with soldierly devotion. I am convinced of this, as in the time of England's greatest need the gallant Bheel Corps remained faithful to the trust imposed on them, and kept their colours from the enemy's hands. I present the colours in the confident hope that wherever they are borne, victory and a just cause will follow."

To which Colonel Mackenzie replied—

"Mrs. Nixon,—I have to offer you my most cordial thanks, and those of every member of the regiment under my command, for the kindness with which you acceded to my request that you should present the corps with the new colours—a wish that was prompted, not only by the official position held by Colonel Nixon as Her Majesty's representative in the State of Meywar, but also by the knowledge of the kindly feeling he has towards the corps, and which has been engendered by his lengthened acquaintance with, and, I venture to add, his appreciation of its merits. Speaking on behalf of my regiment, I would express our grateful acknowledgment of the very gratifying terms in which you have referred to the past career of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and I would specially thank you for the happy allusion to the fidelity of the Bheels, and their staunch adhesion to their colours during the trials and temptations to which you refer, and when they so nobly realized the hope expressed by their first commandant on the occasion of the presentation of their old colours in 1843. Colonel Hunter's words were : 'Let us indulge in the hope that in the day of trial the Bheel will be found true to his salt, ready and willing to rally round and protect these standards, undaunted by difficulty or danger, and resolved, if he must relinquish them, to do so only with his life.'

"Colonel Hunter relied on the natural attributes of the Bheels, their self-sacrificing devotion to their chiefs, and trust in one another, which characteristics, from wise and judiciously guided into a new channel viz., that of pride in their corps, and a trusting fidelity in their officers, led to the result on which you have kindly passed so gratifying an eulogium. I trust, indeed I have no doubt, that the Colours you are now making over to their charge will ever be zealously guarded by them, and should the occasion arise that they will be followed to victory.

"I again beg to thank you for the honour you have done us."

Line was then reformed, the ranks opened and the new colours saluted, after which the regiment broke into column and marched past in quick time, the old colours following behind the rear company.

His Highness the Maharaoul of Doongapoor, whose social qualities render him so general a favourite, was present, accompanied by a brilliant retinue. The parade ground and surrounding hills were thronged with multitudes of Bheels, men and women, who came to witness the ceremony.

In honour of the occasion all the ladies and officers met at dinner in the evening. After the usual toasts, Colonel Nixon proposed the health of Lieutenant-Colonel Mackenzie and the officers of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and referring to the approaching departure to England of the commandant, expressed his high opinion of that officer's valuable services, and the regret that the regiment and also the chiefs and Bheels, and other hill tribes, would experience at being even temporarily separated from so trusty a friend.

Colonel Mackenzie having replied in suitable terms, proposed the health of Colonel and Mrs. Nixon, thanking the latter for having done the regiment the honour of presenting them with the new colours.

The proceedings then terminated with a ball, at which the band of the Meywar Bheel Corps, under the able guidance of Mr. Lawrence Nelson, played some popular airs with its usual spirit and taste.—*Pioneer.*

A COLONIAL BISHOP, whose sudden disappearance from his see a little while ago, under very painful circumstances, caused some scandal, is now an inmate of a lunatic asylum.—*Globe.*

THE Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Gilbert Henry, Lord Aveland, to exercise the office of Lord Great Chamberlain of England, as Deputy to Clementina Elizabeth, Dowager Lady Aveland, and Charlotte Augusta Annabella, Dowager Lady Carrington.—*London Gazette, Jan. 27.*

THE dispute between the Italian Consul at Tunis and the Government of the Bey, says a Florence telegram, has been settled by the mediation of the English Consul. Moral satisfaction will be given to Italy by the expulsion of the Bey's agent, who was guilty of having transgressed the treaty, and scrupulous respect in the future for the faith of treaties has been formally promised by the Tunisian Government.

THE revision of the Bible is going on most satisfactorily. The revisers have acted on the principle of agreeing together as far as they possibly can. No alterations in the revised version will be made merely for the sake of improvement, but only those which an honest interpretation of the text requires. It is intended to publish St. Matthew's Gospel very shortly. The Bishop of St Andrew's (Dr. Wordsworth) comes to London from Perth every month, in order to be present at the sitting of the "company."—*Globe.*

THREE times during one sitting the Privy Council has reversed on questions of fact the decisions of the Indian High Courts, and the *Asiatic*, on the strength of this, is very uncomplimentary. The fact is, it says, that "the courts in India are seldom altogether free from a certain bias in their decisions, sometimes caused by their acquaintance with the character of the judge below, sometimes from local prepossessions, at others by partiality or prejudice for or against the parties, not always wilfully admitted, but not the less operative."—*Pioneer.*

MR. HOPKINSON, the senior wrangler at Cambridge, is the son of a gentleman at Manchester, and was educated at Owen's College in that city. He obtained the senior mathematical open scholarship at Trinity College at Easter, 1867, being then seventeen years of age, and commenced residence the following October. He obtained a foundation scholarship at his college at Easter, 1868, and was elected Sheepshanks Astronomical Exhibitioner in the same year. It is deserving of notice that all the successive holders of this exhibition have been senior wranglers. Mr. Hopkinson obtained the Whitworth Exhibition for applied science in 1870, and has also received the degree of Doctor of Science from the London University, passing in two different subjects. The second wrangler, Mr. Glaisher, is the second son of Mr. James Glaisher, the well-known meteorologist. Mr. Michael Spence, the third wrangler, is the son of the Rev. Dr. Spence, Congregationalist minister, formerly of the Poultry Chapel, London, and now of Hackney. He was educated at the City of London School.

APROPOS OF TROOPSHIPS.

(Bombay Correspondent of the "Pioneer.")

For those among us disposed to grieve over our unwarlike temper as a nation, the shorn lamb-like attitude of our Government, and our unreadiness for mortal combat with the powers of the earth, there is some comfort to be found in our twin monitors and in the big Indian transports

THE LAST SORTIE.

OUTSIDE PARIS.

January 20.

It is announced that the French loss yesterday is at least 4,000 men, and that of the Prussians 1,300 killed and wounded. There are 700 German wounded in Versailles alone, and the Hospice Brezin, very close to the scene of action, is filled with the wounded of both nations. I was fortunate enough to go over the field of the fight, or at least part of it, yesterday, and one's only wonder was how the French contrived to get as far as they did. The country about Garches and Vaucresson is much wooded and broken, besides being intersected by hedges which give the neighbourhood quite an English look. The Prussians have increased the natural difficulties of advancing through such a country by every means in their power. Not only have they cut down woods and loopholed houses wherever needful, but they have covered the country with field trenches, rifle-pits, and the like. It is admitted freely by the Prussian officers that the French fought very well—better than they have done in any previous sortie; and, indeed, their dead bodies piled one on top of the other testify to the fact that they rushed forward with all the old élan. But the Prussians had the enormous advantage of being on the defensive behind their fieldworks, while their enemies had to advance across the exposed pieces of country. But how came it that when Paris was first surrounded the French allowed themselves so easily to be deprived of the slip of ground between Montretout and Ville d'Avray? So long as they held it the Prussians would have had all the disadvantages of being the attacking party, and would even, had they succeeded ultimately in establishing themselves in St. Cloud, not have been able to do so without very heavy losses. Montretout was recaptured by the Prussians at 10-30 P.M. last night, but in spite of this a French regiment of mobiles actually held out in St. Cloud up to 3 P.M. this afternoon. Until then they persistently refused to surrender, but at length such a force of artillery was brought to bear on the village from the heights above that they were convinced that any attempt to resist longer was useless. Of this regiment only 300 remained to lay down their arms. The Crown Prince was at Garches yesterday afternoon with a kind word for every one, especially the wounded. The faces of the men brightened visibly as they saw the Prince and his staff approaching. The siege guns in the Park of St. Cloud were still firing at intervals in spite of the thick fog which prevented any one seeing a quarter of a mile before him. Few people would know the park again, so cut up is it with marks of falling shells, rifle-pits, siege batteries, field entrenchments, *et hoc genus omne.*—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

INSIDE PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 20.

Taking a lesson from previous discomfitures, General Trochu a few days ago made up his mind to attack the Prussians without beat of drum. The gates were allowed to remain open as usual, and there was no issuing of proclamations until the troops were actually engaged. Having taken these precautions, General Trochu threw a large body of troops on the west of Paris. At an early hour yesterday morning, and without clearing the way with his artillery, he made a successful dash against one of the enemy's strongest positions, and, strange to say, the important redoubt of Montretout, which was lost at the very outset of the siege, was captured without a blow, together with its slender garrison, which consisted of some forty Poles, who declared that the Prussians had no idea that they were about to be attacked. The capture of this formidable position was hailed with the greatest enthusiasm in Paris, and the public expressed the utmost confidence in the result of the day. However, a fearful cannonade was maintained the whole afternoon, and from the bridge of Grenelle one could distinctly see the terrible batteries of Meudon and St. Cloud blazing away at the French columns, and evidently rendering Montretout untenable. The French attack was made by 100,000 men, supported by a powerful artillery and Admiral Pothuau commanded the left, which stormed Montretout and Garches, while De Bellemare and Ducrot attacked the plateau of La Bergerie and the Chateau of Buzenval. General Trochu commanded in chief, and several members of the Government viewed the battle from Mont Valérien. The accounts of the battle are as yet confused, but the official bulletin acknowledges that, successful in the morning, when the Prussians were taken by surprise, the enemy later in the day brought up heavy masses of infantry, against which every effort failed. The men with whom I have spoken all tell the same tale: the carnage was terrible, and they never caught a sight of the enemy. Unfortunately there can be no doubt as to the fearful loss experienced by the French. At 2 P.M. the American ambulance had received sixty-two wounded and could receive no more. The same was the case with all the ambulances in my quarter; and as the war companies of the National Guard had taken part in the affair, you may easily imagine the anxiety which reigned through the whole of Paris as the rapid discharges of artillery echoed through the streets, proclaiming the intensity of the conflict. The following note, written by the Governor of Paris to General Schmitz, and dated from Auteuil at 8 A.M. this morning, speaks volumes:—"The fog is thick. The enemy does not attack. I have withdrawn most of the masses which could be cannonaded, from the heights, some to their old cantonments. You must now urgently demand at Sèvres an armistice of two days, in order to pick up the wounded and bury the dead. This will take time, efforts, carriages well horsed, and a large number of men for the litters. Lose no time."

One remarkable fact stated by several persons, and even noticed in the official bulletins, was the silence so long maintained by the enemy, who appear to have encouraged the French to advance until they got them well under the fire of their second line. To-day Paris is in a state of feverish agitation, and groups of citizens discuss the situation, and crowd round the isolated soldiers who are plentifully scattered through the city. The men of the National Guard appear exhausted with fatigue, and some of them were quite unable to answer the questions addressed to them as they trudged wearily home. This evening some of the war companies have marched back to Paris in formation, their bugles ringing merrily out; but Paris is in a depressed condition, and on all sides one hears that this state of affairs cannot last. Looking at General Trochu's note it seems hardly probable that another attack in force will be made, but still a large body of troops is concentrated round Creteil, and having failed to the west, the Govern or may make another effort to the east.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PARIS AFTER THE LAST SORTIE.

Paris, Jan. 21.

The French losses in the severe affair of the 19th of January seem to have been heavier than was at first supposed. The Government has not yet issued any information on this subject, and probably it has not any precise figures to make known in consequence of so many dead and wounded having fallen within the Prussian lines. The official report on the battle says:—"Towards 4 P.M. the enemy assumed the offensive against our centre and left, and drove back our troops, who, however, recovered grounds toward the end of the day. The crest of the hill was again taken, but night coming on and the impossibility of bringing the artillery into action arrested our efforts. In this situation it became dangerous to await in the positions so dearly conquered an attack by the enemy, who was bringing up troops from all sides. Our soldiers were harassed by twelve hours' fighting and a night march, and a retreat was ordered. Our losses are serious, but those of the enemy must be considerable. This is the first time that the line, Mobile, and National Guard have been united in the field of battle," &c. Such is the official report of the most bloody affair which has taken place under the walls of Paris. Ducrot is bitterly blamed by some papers for being too late, Trochu by others, and in fact the Governor of Paris is said to have tendered his resignation, but the offer was refused, which has refused to accept it. The journal of M. Ernest Picard, Minister of Finance, writes about the battle in the following strain:—

"The night coming on obliged us to retreat. Our enemies waited the shades of evening to assume a murderous offensive which snatched from us the victory we had gained during the day. Let us render due honour to the glorious dead. Some seven or eight thousand killed and wounded is the approximate number of the patriotic hecatomb which has just added a new chapter to the history of the magnificent resistance of Paris. Nothing has been spared to repulse the enemy, and we demand that an immense mausoleum be erected in one of our finest places in order to transmit to future generations the names of those who have fallen within the last four months in this gigantic struggle."

Figaro estimates that over 9,000 men must have been sacrificed on Thursday. Among the officers who have fallen is an aide-de-camp of General Trochu, Count de Langle; Colonel de Brancion, who led the 72nd battalion of National Guards against Bondy a couple of months ago; M. Regnault, the distinguished painter, whose picture of Salomé was so much remarked at the last exhibition; the Marquis de Cariolis, Colonel Rochebrune, who had served under Lamoricière in Poland; Colonel Langlois, the intimate friend of Proudhon; Maurice Bixio, the nephew of M. de Lesseps; the Count de Montbrison, one of the noblest names in France, &c.

In the opinion of an able military writer, the recent sanguinary struggle has proved three things:—that the concentration of a large army between the forts and the enceinte demands too much time for the movement to be kept secret; that the French troops are not sufficiently organized for extensive manœuvres; that the objective of such an action as that of Thursday was not sufficiently important to warrant the sacrifices made. As far as the first objection goes I can speak to the difficulties which troops encounter from barricades, &c., when moving from one side of Paris to the other; it is like getting men through Fair Rosamond's Bower. The gates are not twenty feet wide, and it requires several hours to get a division through such a narrow opening. The Mobile and the war companies of the National Guard are notoriously defective in well-instructed officers, and as for the objective, it was the plateau of La Bergerie—a position which could only be held on condition of the total defeat of the Prussian army. A pigeon which has come in this afternoon has cheered our hearts with good news from Bourbaki and Faidherbe, but it is admitted that Chanzy has been unsuccessful, having lost 10,000 men and some guns.

An officer writes to the papers to say that he distinctly saw the German Emperor, Count Bismarck, and M. de Moltke watching the battle on Thursday from the Marly aqueduct, the head of which overlooked the field, and was out of range. The French officer had sent in a suggestion before the siege that the aqueduct should be mined, so that at a given moment it might be blown up from Mont Valérien, and many times in the heat of action he anxiously cast his eyes in the direction of Marly in the vain hope that his recommendation had been adopted and that the Prussian head-quarters would go up aloft.

Sunday, Jan. 22.

Paris is in a very agitated state to-day, and troops of the line are moving about the city in a suspicious manner. As I write, the Champs Elysées are thronged with Zouaves and other foot regiments, batteries of mitrailleurs, cavalry of the Republican Guards, &c. &c. It is evident that the Government is uneasy and anticipates a renewal of disturbances commenced last night, which resulted in the forcing of the prison of Mazas and the liberation of Major Flourens of the Belleville Tirailleurs, long since disbanded. In addition to the attack on Mazas, an attempt was made by the rioters to get possession of the mairie of the 20th arrondissement; and later in the afternoon a more dangerous effort to storm the Hôtel de Ville. In the state of excitement that reigns, it is difficult to form any correct notion of what happened, but Belleville seems to have marched against the Government, to have fired first, to have been fired at in return, and to have retreated hastily. Some twenty or thirty persons are said to have been killed, and order to all appearance has been restored.

The *Official Journal* of this morning contained an announcement meant to satisfy the public. General Trochu lays down his military command, but remains president of the Provisional Government. General Vinoy has been named to the command-in-chief of the army, and has accepted the arduous post. The General is popular here for having saved his division from the Sedan catastrophe and got it back to Paris. A couple of months ago he was placed under the orders of General Ducrot, but refused to serve under that general. The new arrangement has this advantage, that if Vinoy does not give satisfaction he can be removed, while it was difficult for a Governor of Paris to remove himself. General Trochu went out on Thursday to satisfy public opinion and the party of action which insisted on there being very few troops round the capital, and, as usual, the old complaint has been renewed about the Germans having brought up overwhelming masses. The battalion of Mobiles which fell into the enemy's hands was captured in consequence of the colonel not being acquainted with the railway tunnel of the ex-Emperor's private line in St. Cloud. The bombardment continues, and the church of St. Denis has already been damaged by several shells.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 27.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT VERSAILLES.

Versailles, Jan. 25.—M. Favre came again from Paris yesterday and slept here last night. He had a long interview with the Imperial Chancellor.

General Trochu has resigned, and General Vinoy has the command of the troops.

An émeute was suppressed by the troops firing on the mob, who demanded more sorties, with cries of "A Berlin!"

The bombardment of St. Denis continued yesterday. The forts could scarcely reply. The fire has been increased against the enceinte and the works.

Versailles, Jan. 26.—M. Jules Favre is again in Versailles. He returned here yesterday evening.

Firing has been continued to-day.

LORD RUSSELL ON THE NATIONAL DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—There are some persons who may complain that Parliament is only summoned to meet on the 9th of February, a period unusually late. But the information given to the public by men of the experience and authority of Sir John Burgoyne and Sir William Mansfield on the vital question of National Armaments seems to me to prepare Parliament so fully for the discussion of the leading points of that question as to compensate in a great measure for the delay.

The consideration to which our attention has been called by Lord Derby—namely, what purpose are our fleets and armies intended for?—seems to me, as it does to him, a necessary preliminary. Are we going only to defend the coast of England, or have we any further objects in view?

It appears to me that there are three, if not four, objects which ought to be secured.

The United Kingdom ought to be defended against invasion.

The colonies and dependencies of the United Kingdom ought to be protected by our naval and military forces against a foreign enemy.

The engagements of the Crown and of our country with foreign Powers ought to be fulfilled.

Let us add to these three objects that it is often our honour or our interests in deeply involved in some national dispute they ought to be firmly maintained.

No doubt, there may be as much casuistry employed to dissipate the obligations of treaties as was once used by the Jesuits to dispense with the obligations of morality. No child requires Mr. Duncan's new series of "Provincial Letters" to sweep away the fallacies of some of our ablest writers.

It seems to me, however, that the spirit of honesty in the nation would refute these ingenious arguments. It would, indeed, be a sad epilogue to Lord Granville's famous despatch in answer to Prince Gortchakoff if our Foreign Minister were one day to declare that not one part of one treaty was at an end, but that all our treaties of guarantee were abolished, and that henceforth King Amadeus might annex Portugal, and France might annex Belgium, and Russia might annex Turkey without any fear of disturbance from England.

Supposing no such calamity to fall upon us, and the sense of honour not to be extinct among us, let us see what, according to the best authorities, our military state is, and then consider what, according to sound notions, it ought to be.

A very sensible and suggestive pamphlet has been published with the title of "Our Defensive Forces," of which a new edition bears date 1870. This pamphlet carries with it the authority of the skill and experience of Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne. The same eminent soldier, in his evidence before the Committee on Military Organization of 1859, gave his opinion that this country ought to have 200,000 men in arms in the United Kingdom. Both in his evidence and in his pamphlet Sir John Burgoyne points out the difference between disciplined troops and men whom the State or their own patriotism has taken care "to arm and put in uniform, with officers and non-commissioned officers as little informed in military business as themselves." In another passage, he says very truly:—

"The Army is a profession. Attention, practice, and devotion to it must be applied for years, and the advancement and prizes attending good service looked forward to as an inducement. High spirit and good will, to the greatest extent, will not of themselves enable a body of men to contend in the field against disciplined troops. Not less than three years constantly engaged in the practice are required to make a good soldier, and even after that he becomes better for two or three years more."

With these words Sir John Burgoyne disposes of 128,000 disembodied Militia and 136,000 Volunteers, upon whose efficiency on the field of battle unwarlike citizens place an ignorant reliance. A person who knows what he is talking of will mention eight or ten regiments of Militia which have been brought by colonels who have devoted themselves to the work, and know how to do it, to a rare state of efficiency; and possibly an equal number of battalions of Volunteers have received similar attention, and are fit to serve with an army of regulars. The words of General Sir William Mansfield give us no better idea of the general military condition than those of Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne. In his letter to Lord Elcho he says:—

"It is unnecessary for me to dilate on the insufficiency of the present mode, according to which the regular Army is recruited—that is to say, by the recruiting sergeant in large towns. It has been practically and painfully shown, over and over again, in times of war and peace alike, that it is impossible suddenly to extend the forces to meet an emergent danger by such means."

Borrowing from Sir John Burgoyne, Sir William Mansfield, and other distinguished officers, and adding some proposals drawn from my own civil experience, I venture to suggest—

1. That not less than 200,000 men, consisting of regular Army and embodied Militia, should be kept up within the United Kingdom.

2. Army.—That the system of purchase of commissions in the Army should be abolished, either immediately or gradually.

3. That to the Commander-in-Chief should be assigned, at present, the duties of maintaining discipline in the Army and of recommending officers for promotion.

4. That the Field Artillery should be largely increased, according to the example of Prussia.

5. That a sufficient store of powder should be provided both for artillery and infantry.

6. That the recruiting of privates for the Artillery should be stimulated by bounty.

7. That the term of service, both for infantry and cavalry, should be for seven years, and for artillery for ten years.

8. That a service of 21 years should entitle the soldier to a pension of 9d., and of 24 years of 1s. a day.

9. Militia.—That the Militia should be raised by ballot, according to the old Militia laws, for service in the United Kingdom only.

10. That in the first week of May in each year every regiment of Militia should be called together, and the number willing to volunteer for the Army should be registered. That the services of not more than two-thirds of the men willing to volunteer for the Army should be accepted. The places of those accepted to be filled up by ballot in the month of October succeeding.

11. The commissions of subalterns in the Militia to be given as at present by the Lords Lieutenant, but all promotions to commissions of captain, major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel, to be granted by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

12. Volunteers.—Every Volunteer who wishes to be exempted from payment of money, clothes, or arms from the Treasury, to sign an engagement to attend — days in the year the meeting of his corps, or in default to pay a fine for absence.

The last and most important subject of all remains—that of Army Administration. Unless we have a good system of administration, and an able, watchful, painstaking, well-informed, indefatigable man to preside over it, we must give up the hope of improvement.

Soon after I entered the Cabinet in 1831, my attention was called to this subject by the late Duke of Richmond. A small committee, comprising Sir James Kempt, then Master-General of the Ordnance, were invited to Goodwood, and after further inquiries the Duke of Richmond laid before us a sketch of an Army Board, which I thought excellent. It was not adopted. In 1837 I was a member of a commission composed of Lord Howick, Lord Palmerston, Lord Strafford, Mr. Spring-Rice, and Sir John Hobhouse. Lord Howick, who presided over us, had, like the late Duke of Richmond, a peculiar knowledge of and a peculiar talent for Army Administration. Our report, however, was not adopted. What has been proposed since, and how the last plan overturning all the schemes of former years, has been carried into effect, may be studied in a very able article in *Macmillan's Magazine* for December on "Army Administration and the Control Department." But the subject is too delicate to be dwelt upon in this letter. It will be the duty of Parliament, soon after its meeting, to discuss the whole subject.

In the meantime I am sorry to see the personal attacks that have been made upon Mr. Cardwell. He was put into office to retrench, and he has retrenched. His talent for judicious expenditure is yet to be tried.

In the meantime we have in the office of Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the Duke of Cambridge, who is, by general assent, "the right man in the right place."—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Russell.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 27.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 27th January, 1871.

Royal Artillery, Second Captain Henry Edmeades to be Adjutant, vice J. R. King, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 28th January, 1871.

Second Captain Edmund George Battiscombe (late Bombay) to be Adjutant, vice T. C. Fletcher who resigns the Adjutancy only. Dated 28th January, 1871.

Royal Engineers, Captain and Brevet-Major Edward Metcalfe Grain to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Joshua Wilson, who retires upon full-pay. Dated 28th January, 1871.

Captain Francis Edward Pratt, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Grain. Dated 28th January, 1871.

The temporary commission of Lieutenant Fairfax Norman Hassard to be made permanent. Dated 15th July, 1868.

The promotion of the undermentioned Lieutenants (late Bengal), as notified in the Gazette of 13th January 1871, has been cancelled:—

Harry Crommelin Rowcroft.
Robert Vansittart Riddell.
William James Heaviside.

Chaplain's Department, Chaplain of the fourth class, the Reverend E. G. Codrington, B.A., to be Chaplain of the third class. Dated 15th January, 1871.

Brevet.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Joshua Wilson, retired full-pay, Royal Engineers, to be Colonel, the rank being honorary only. Dated 28th January, 1871.

The undermentioned officers having completed the qualifying service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonels, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th December, 1870, viz.:—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Bean, Royal (late Madras) Engineers. Dated 21st December, 1870, &c.,

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Light, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery. Dated 22nd December, 1870.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 27.)

Admiralty, 24th January, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Richard B. Croft has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 26th January, 1871.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870, the undermentioned officer has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 23rd instant:—

Captain Frederick W. Gough.

THE ARMY OF THE EAST.

A correspondent at Bordeaux writes:—"I have it from excellent authority that the veteran (Bourbaki) is sick to death of all the Freeshooters, Garibaldians, and adventurers of every sort with whom his movements are very much hampered, and who obey him or not, just as occasion may offer and inclination may lead. His army is large, but very unmanageable. It has fought well, but the old colonel of Zouaves says he could do with a fourth fewer than he has if they were all well under control. Of his commissariat he complains bitterly; and in this respect the French army of the Republic is almost worse off than that of the Empire. Even on days when the Army neither marches nor fights, it is often dark before the men can get their rations, which have even after that to be cooked. The medical staff and hospitals in both Chanzy's and Bourbaki's armies are in a most deplorable state, and were it not for the ambulances and officers of the International Society, hundreds of the men would have to be left behind after every action that takes place."

THE CROWN OF GERMANY.

Subjoined is the German official report of the proclamation of the German Empire in the Salle des Glaces at Versailles, a ceremony which will be long remembered in the annals of Germany and of France:—

"In the Palace of Louis XIV., in that ancient centre of a hostile Power which for centuries has striven to divide and humiliate Germany, the solemn proclamation of the German Empire was made January 18, exactly on the day of the assumption of Sar, a dignity by the Prussian Sovereigns at Königsberg. Though the German people, owing to the necessities of the times, were represented at the ceremony only by the German army, the eyes of the entire nation were gratefully turned to the place where, surrounded by sovereigns, generals, and soldiers, King William announced to the world the assumption by himself and heirs of a title for the re-establishment of which we have been yearning the 60 long years that it has been in abeyance. As yet, the infatuation of the enemy does not permit us to throw aside the weapons we have taken up in self-defence; and on our unity arose out of the first part of the campaign, so will our Empire be strengthened by the remaining feats of arms. By the self-sacrificing devotion of all classes of society, the nation has proved that it still possesses the warlike prowess which distinguished our ancestors. It has recovered its ancient position in Europe, and, neither fearing an adversary nor envying any neighbour, discreet and temperate in its acts and aims, it accepts the destination prescribed to it in the proclamation of its new Emperor. This destination is to add to its power," not by conquest but by promoting culture, liberty, and civilization. As far as the German people are concerned, there will be no more wars in Europe after the termination of the present campaign.

"The exigencies of the military service prevented all parts of the German army in front of Paris being represented equally at the solemnity. From the troops quartered at a distance, as well as by the army operating on the Meuse, only small deputations could be spared. But the Generals in command and officers' deputations were sent by all the various sections of the forces. The third Army, by order of his Royal Highness the Crown Prince, deputed four representatives from each regiment with the colours, as also all the staff officers whose presence with the troops was not indispensably necessary. In the case of the two Bavarian corps it was made optional whether they would take part in the celebration. (They could not be ordered to do so, because the treaties providing for the adhesion of Bavaria to the Empire were not sanctioned by the Bavarian Parliament till four days after the solemnity.) They sent nearly all their colours and numerous deputations of officers and soldiers, headed by all the Bavarian princes in the field.

"Owing to the unfavourable weather, the festive procession which was to conduct His Majesty from the Prefecture to the palace was not held. The Crown Prince, with Lieutenant-General Blumenthal, his chief of the Staff, and an escort of Prussians, Würtembergers, Badeners, and Bavarians, drove to the Palace to receive his Royal father at the eastern portal, and to conduct him from it. In the courtyard of the palace a company of the King's Own was drawn up as a guard of honour. The first thing the King did upon his arrival, a few minutes after 12 o'clock was to inspect the troops.

"While the King was conversing with the Sovereigns, Princes, Generals, and Ministers assembled in the Chambre de la Reine, the company in the Galerie des Glaces had ranged themselves in the following order:—At the central pillar of the southern front, right and left of the altar which bore the symbol of the Iron Cross, were stationed the troops. The colours, with the standard-bearers, were on an *estrade* on the narrow eastern front of the hall. There were there five colours of the Guards, 18 colours of the 5th Corps, ten colours of the 6th Corps, five colours of the 11th Corps, ten colours of the 1st Bavarian Corps, and eight colours of the 2d Bavarian Corps. The Würtembergers, who now belong to the Army of the Meuse, had not sent any colours, but a large number of officers. The officers present—about 600—occupied the northern front. Before the altar stood six clergymen—the Revs. Rogge, Abel Richter, Rettig, Lehmann, and Hoseman.

"At a quarter-past 12 His Majesty entered the hall, when a choir, consisting of men of the 7th, 47th, and 58th Regiments, intoned the chorale, '*Jauchzet dem Herrn alle Welt*' ('Let all the world rejoice in the Lord'). The King placed himself opposite the altar. In a semicircle around him stood the Crown Prince of Prussia, Prince Carl of Prussia, Prince Adalbert of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Saxony, Prince George of Saxony; the Grand Dukes of Baden, Saxony, and Oldenburg; the Dukes of Coburg, Meiningen, and Altenburg; Princes Otto, Luitpold and Leopold of Bavaria; Princes Wilhelm and August of Würtemberg; Dukes Engen and Engen the younger of Würtemberg; the Crown Princes of Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg Schwerin, Mecklenburg Strelitz, Meiningen, and Anhalt; the Princes of Schaumburg Lippe and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt; the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern, the Landgrave of Hesse, the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein Augustenburg, the Princes of Wied, Putbus, Lynar, Pless, Reuss, Croy, and Biron of Courland. Close to them were the Generals and Ministers, among them the English Military Agent, General Walker; the English Political Agent, Odo Russell, and the Russian Military Plenipotentiary, General von Guern.

"When the choir ceased, the congregation sang one verse of the chorale '*Sei Lob und Ehr*' ('Praise and Honour unto the Lord'.) The ordinary military liturgy was then read by the clergyman, and a sermon preached by the Rev. Rogge. Alluding to the well-known inscription on the ceiling of the hall, '*Le Roi gouverne par lui-même*,' the preacher observed that the Kings of Prussia had risen to greatness by adopting a different and more religious motto, 'The Kings of the earth reign under me, saith the Lord.' The *Te Deum Laudamus* closed the service. The King then walked up to where the colours were displayed, and, standing before them, read the document proclaiming the re-establishment of the German Empire. Count Bismarck having read the King's proclamation to the German nation, the Grand Duke of Baden stepped forth and exclaimed 'Long live His Majesty the Emperor!' The cheers of the assembly were taken up by the bands playing the National Anthem. His Majesty embraced the Crown Prince, Prince Carl, and his other relatives among the assembled Sovereigns and Princes.

"After this the officers defiled past the Emperor, who most graciously returned their salutes. Upon His Majesty leaving the hall the bands struck up the 'Hohenfriedberg march' (the victorious march of Frederick the Great.) A little later His Majesty gave a banquet to the officers in the Hôtel de France, the men receiving a present of money. On the same day His Majesty the Emperor ordered numerous promotions in the higher ranks of the army, and distributed 16 Iron Crosses of the second class among the Bavarian regiment of infantry of which he is the chief."

Such, in genuine Prussian curtness, is the official report of an event destined to open a new era in the political existence of Germany. It is followed by a copy of the proclamation of the King.

In some of the minor capitals of Germany the proclamation of the Empire has in the last few days been the occasion of official displays.

* The words used in the proclamation contain the ancient name "*Mehrer des Reiches*," a translation of the old Latin title "*Auctor Imperii*." The King promises to aim at deserving this title, not by annexation of foreign lands, as the old Emperors understood it, but by promoting peace and culture.

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF SABLE.

Angers, Jan. 25.—Two thousand Germans, with cavalry and artillery, have occupied Sable. It is difficult to enter the town, all outlets being carefully watched by the enemy, who do not permit any one to leave.

Twenty-five Uhlans have appeared at Precigne. Five of them who composed the rear-guard were surprised by ten Mobiles sent on a reconnaissance, and two were wounded and one made prisoner.

ENGLISH AND PRUSSIAN GUNS.

The *Times* reports that Captain V. D. Majendie, Royal Artillery, Assistant Superintendent Royal Laboratory, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, has addressed a paper to the Royal Artillery Institution devoted to a comparison between the Prussian cast steel breech-loading rifled guns and the English "Woolwich" muzzle-loading rifled guns. He replies at length to Captain von Doppelmair, of the Prussian service, and other foreign critics who have drawn deductions adverse to the English weapon from experiments made at Tegel, near Berlin, in 1868, full reports of which he quotes from the *Times* correspondent there, and subsequent trials in England in 1869 and 1870. He makes a general comparison between the Woolwich and Krupp (Prussian) systems, and proves that in the Tegel trials the latter gun was bigger, heavier, and longer than the English weapon, that it fired far heavier charges and projectiles was repaired many times during the experiments, and that it enjoyed other advantages which the Woolwich gun was not permitted to share. Despite these evident great advantages, he states that the Woolwich gun actually surpassed the Prussian in penetrative effects, that it exhibited an endurance more excellent than that obtained by the more careful nursing of the Krupp gun, that in accuracy it was not inferior, and that in rapidity, simplicity, and economy it was vastly superior. The English gun used at Tegel sustained a crack in the inner steel tube at the 203rd round, but it was not repaired, and upwards of a hundred heavy rounds were afterwards fired from it. The same gun has since been re-lined and purchased by a foreign government, who, knowing its history, bought it at the price of a new gun. It was a 12½-ton gun, built of wrought iron coils on the Woolwich principle, by Sir William Armstrong, for £1,500; the price of the Krupp steel gun pitted against it by the Prussians was £3,450. The subject is worked out by Capt. Majendie in elaborate tables and comments. To show the preference given to British artillery, Capt. Majendie states that while Prussia and Russia alone have adopted Krupp's system, Austria, Spain, Italy, Denmark, Norway, and Holland have Armstrong guns, and Turkey, Egypt, and Greece are arming with ordnance of British manufacture. France and Sweden, like Prussia, make their own guns.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF St. DENIS.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Margency writes on the 21st Jan. respecting the bombardment of St. Denis:—

"The idea respecting the French fire impressed during the day on experienced artillery officers was that although keen enough after noon, when the forts, and especially La Briche, pulled themselves together after the staggerer of the morning, the St. Denis forts were but weakly armed, and that with artillery of small calibre and short range. One strong proof of this is that there seemed to be no attempt made to cope with the long 24-pounders on the brow of Montmorency and the warmest French fire was directed against the heights of Richebourg, where the batteries are much nearer the fortresses. There were, say, sixty German guns firing steadily all day at the St. Denis forts. Twice I timed the fire, and on one occasion made it twelve, on the other fourteen, shots per minute from the whole batteries. But there were periods of lull occasioned by fog, &c., and I have no doubt I am considerably within the mark when I say that six shots were fired per minute during the seven hours from nine A.M. till four P.M. This gives a gross total of 3,220 shots fired in that time. Of the batteries six are armed with 24-pounders, each throwing a shell of 52 lb. weight, four with 12-pounders, each gun throwing an elongated projectile of 26 lb. weight. It follows that the six 24-pounder batteries threw in the time I have named 100,464 lb. weight, and the four 12-pounder batteries 33,280 lb. weight of material—or, in other words, there were pitched into St. Denis during seven hours of this day very little under sixty tons of lead, iron, and powder. There is used for each charge of a 24-pounder six pounds of powder, therefore the firing off of the 1,932 shots fired by the guns of this calibre, used up 11,592 lb. of powder. For each charge of a 12-pounder is required a little over 4 lb. of powder—say 4 lb.; this gives the quantity used up by the 1,280 shots fired from guns of this calibre at about 5,120 lb. Total quantity of powder used in charges 16,711 lb. Each shell fired from a 24-pounder gun contains 1 lb. 10 of powder for explosive purposes—on the day's fire 7,728 lb. of powder fired away inside the larger shells. Each shell fired by a 12-pounder gun contains 2 1-10 lb. of powder—say 2 lb.—on the day's fire of this description of ammunition, 3,560 lb. of powder shot away inside shells. The consumption of powder in charges and for explosive purposes must, therefore, within a fraction of 22,000 lb., or, as nearly as may be, 10 tons of powder alone consumed in a single day in one section of the bombardment. Remember, they are at it on the east and on the south also, and one cannot be far wrong in estimating that to-day there were close on 200 tons of projectile matter thrown upon the beleaguered forts and city out of the mouths of German cannon. That is independent of the weight of powder used in charges; and taking no account of the return fire, which has been no trifle. Think of the labour and transport power involved in bringing to the front all the way from Germany 200 tons of material per diem for an indefinite number of days."

A SOLDIER'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

The military correspondent of the *Times* with Prince Frederick Charles urges that for the sake of order, humanity, and civilization there should be an end to the struggle:—

"It is not war, but a series of massacres. The French cannot win now; they are suffering terribly, and the Germans are becoming fiercer from day to day, and not only so, but, as a German officer expressed it, they are growing a little wild. The severity of their trials, the constant slaughter, and the increasing feeling of superiority, try the discipline of the army to an extent which renders it difficult to keep up the high tone of moral feeling and complete obedience to law which characterized them when first they entered France. It has become necessary for the Prince to issue an order calling on the men to show themselves as good soldiers in moderation after victory as they have done in achieving success. Acts of plunder will be visited with severe penalties, even that of death. It is impossible not to see a gradual change coming over the German troops; and there is danger lest honourable war should grow into bitter personal hatred, and the men who rose up in enthusiasm to defend their country begin to look on war as a trade by which they hope to have personal gains. Until now this tendency has been kept under by the example of the officers and the habit of strict obedience; but the order of the Prince, which I have heard of but not seen, does not come a day too soon to remind the army of the difference between public and private quarrels."

THE FRENCH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Berlin says:—

"On the 1st of January there were in Germany, as prisoners, 11,160 French officers and 333,885 unwounded sergeants and privates. The other trophies of war consisted of 115 eagles or standards, and of not less than 4,640 pieces of cannon—more than four times as many as were arrayed against each other at the battle of Leipzig. The fortresses in Prussia alone, including Mayence, contained 3,973 officers and 220,887 rank and file; while 4,563 officers and 4,446 men were interred in open towns. The remainder of the States of the late North German Confederation had 1,135 captured officers and 28,839 rank and file. The rest are Bavaria, Saxony, and Wayence, with 413 officers and 21,750 men. There are more than 400 officers at Breslau and Wiesbaden; more than 300 at Dusseldorf and Altona, more than 200 at Konigsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Schleswig, Halberstadt, Geeritz, Munster, and Hildesheim; more than 100 at Glogau, Burg, Naumburg, Merseburg, Aachen, Bonn, Neuwied, and Marburg. Saxony has given shelter to 244 officers and 17,992 men; and Hambourg to 663 officers, which latter, without doubt, are comparatively in the most enviable position. The attempts at escape to the middle of December were 12 officers and 40 men from fortresses: from open places, 26 officers and 28 men; together, 38 officers and 68 men—of whom part, however, were captured. Not less than 232 officers and 25,490 men of the prisoners are natives of Alsace and German Lorraine, speaking German as their native tongue. This is altogether out of proportion to the French by a race. Alsace and German Lorraine, with about 1,300,000 inhabitants, constitute but the thirtieth part of France in population. Yet the prisoners of this origin constitute more than the fourteenth part of the whole. The inference from this would be that Alsace and German Lorraine furnish the French army comparatively with twice the number of soldiers of the other provinces. The prisoners alone constituting nearly 2 per cent. of the people in the German part of France, it appears that these provinces are in the habit of furnishing more soldiers than the Prussian people when straitened by "the necessities of war;" and that the hazardous looking assertion is not without foundation, that the military spirit developed by France since 1792 is not a little owing to the administrative incorporation of Alsace into France by the French revolutionists. The number of such prisoners who are able to read and write amounts to 180,639, including all those who speak German. Of the remainder, 6,250 can read but not write."

"Berkeley, September 1820.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, and which tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills.

Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil.—"We believe the general health is improved and consumption in progress," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks, progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On London | On Ireland,
,, Scotland, | ,, Paris,
And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

Interest.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
When